The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

VOL. II. No 499. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £1 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 7th, 1860.
The Performances will commence with Massinger's Play of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach - Mr. Charles Kean.
Lord Lovell - Mr. G. Everett.
Wellborn - Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Lady Allworth - Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Margaret - Miss Chapman.
To conclude with a Comic Drama, in One Act, entitled SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Mortis - Mr H Barfoot.
Minnie - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
On this FRIDAY EVENING, 7th December, 1860,
The performance will commence with (2nd time) an entirely new Drama (in three acts) entitled EUSTACHE—Eustache Bandin, Mr. W. Rouby; Delbois, Mr. G. Vincent; Louise, Miss Sophia Miles.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
After which, LOVE'S DISGUISE—Captain Sauspeur, Mr Wybert Rouby; Helen de Monturin, Miss S. Miles; Count Lannoy, Mr. G. Vincent; Marguerite, Duchess de Croissey, Miss Bathurst.
Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merridan and Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with THE SEAMAN'S STAR—Abraham Moses Mr. G. Fisher; Richard Hargreave, Mr. H. Vivash; Tom Topsail, Mr. G. Vincent; Mary Wheatley, Miss S. Miles; Tiller, Miss Bishop.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Enthusiastic Reception! Roars of Laughter!!
GEORGE HODSON'S "IRISH PORTFOLIO,"
Crowded and Fashionable Audiences, and Hundreds unable to obtain admission! Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which this unrivalled entertainment is received.
Messrs. Wiseheart earnestly request an early application for Seats to prevent disappointment, in consequence of the crowded audiences.
Tickets now on sale at 42, Lower Sackville-street.
The Grand Day Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.
Commencing each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.
Mr. LEVEY, Conductor.
The Society's First Concert for the Season will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th December.
Tickets will be issued at the Antient Concert-rooms between Half-past Four and Six o'clock This Day.
The Book Programmes are now ready, and may be had at the Concert-rooms. One Copy, Threepence; Two, Fivepence; and Three Copies, Sixpence. They will not be distributed gratuitously on the Night of the Concert, but may be obtained at the door.
(By order) WILLIAM TALBOT, Hon. Sec.
Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace—

200 Picture Prizes	..	(See list.)
200 Statuettes, &c. &c.	..	(See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames	..	(See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs	..	(See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
29, Princess-street, Manchester.
The Art Union of Great Britain.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—Art Journal.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J DENHAM SMITH will preside.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

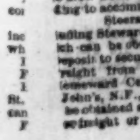
CONTRACT FOR CITY PRISONS.
The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons will receive TENDERS on or before MONDAY, the 7th of December next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles according as they may be required for each Prison, for either Six or Twelve Months (at the option of the Board), commencing from the 1st of January, 1861. Tenders to give distinct prices for the articles proposed to be supplied.
Best New Oatmeal, patent cut, about thirty tons, to be delivered as soon as the contract may be declared, or within two months after, if it should suit the contractor; Pure New Milk, to be tested by a gallometer; Buttermilk, Beef, and Mutton, without bone; best Irish Salt; Soap, Candles, and Starch; Blankets, of Irish manufacture, six feet six inches, by four feet six inches; Rugs according to the samples in the Prisons; best Drogheda Linen, full ⅞ wide; strong Blay Linen, for sheeting; Bleached Linen, for Caps, yard wide; Calico, Blay and White; Towelling, Linen Check; Checker Handkerchiefs, according to sample; Thread and small Trimmings; best Corduroy, of same colour as used in the Prison; best Frieze Regatta Shirting, Brushes, Lime, Sand, Gravel, Freestone, Wooden Ware, Tins and Ironmongery; Twine and Sash Line, Glass and Glazing Work, Oils and Paints, and Stationery specified in the Schedules to be seen at the Prisons.
No Tender will be received except upon a Printed Form, to be had at Richmond Bridewell, where the conditions of all contracts can be seen, and any further information required will be given.
Parties tendering to give security by bond, if required by the Board, the expense of which will not exceed 8s, in addition to the Stamp Duty.
Tenders to be sealed, addressed to "The Board of Superintendence," endorsed "Tender for ——," and left at Richmond Bridewell on the day before mentioned, and Invoices to accompany samples of articles proposed to be supplied.
(By order) JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.
Dated this 28th day of November, 1860.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.
The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1860, meet at Richmond Bridewell, to elect a Second Class Warder for that Prison. Salary £40 per annum, with rations and apartment. Candidates must write a fair hand, be able to keep accounts, be unmarried, and not exceeding 35 years of age.
(By order) JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.
Tenders will be received from competent persons for erecting a STATION at LISBELLAW, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, in accordance with drawings and specifications, to be seen at the office of the Architect, 64, Lower Gardiner-street.
Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 19th instant, addressed THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., Secretary, 43, Lower Gardiner-street.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.
(By order) THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.
Dublin, 1st December, 1860.

COLUMBIA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. D. LaTouche and Co., Dublin.
Information of the progress of the Mission will be gladly forwarded by the
Rev. Thomas Twigg, Swords, co. Dublin,
Rev. Richard J Smith, 7, Haddington-road,
Rev. W. H. Ferrar, F T C D, 38, Trinity College,
J Tufnell, Esq, F R C S I, 58, Lower Mount-st,
} Hon Secs. to the Dublin Committee.
Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 6s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—80s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

LOST, a small Parcel of Papers, and amongst them an over-due Bill and paid Cheque; any person bringing them in the course of This Day to Mr. Lacker, 22, Bolton-street, or to Mr. King, 36, Upper Ormond-quay, will be Rewarded, and no questions asked.—They are of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST, on the 5th instant, between Upper Leeson-street and Love-lane, Circular-road, a HAIR BRACELET, with Gold Clasp.—If left with Mr. Smallman, 20, William-street, a Reward will be given.

ST. MARK'S PARISH.
We, the undersigned, request a Meeting of the Parishioners in the Vestry-room of St. Mark's Church, on To-morrow (Friday), the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon, to consider in what manner a Fire Escape may be provided and maintained within the Parish.
Dated this 6th December, 1860.
JOHN BYRNE, EBENEZER BEGGS, } Churchwardens.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:

Countess of Donoughmore,	Hon Mrs King Harman,
Viscountess Monck,	Lady Crofton,
Lady Maria Forester,	Miss Whately,
Lady Florence Balfour,	Mrs Tighe,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Mrs B L Guinness,
Lady Catherine Evans Freke,	Mrs Hill,
Hon Mrs Lefroy,	Mrs Johnston,
Hon Mrs Pakenham	Mrs Hare,

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms.
A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1860, LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days, and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Dec. 7, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
SUBJECT:—ROMAN TRADITIONS.
Was not "the tradition of men" opposed to the teaching of Christ in the days of our Lord and his Apostles? Hear the words of St. Paul—"Beware lest any man cheat you by philosophy, and vain deceit; according to the tradition of men, according to the elements of the world, and not according to Christ; for in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead corporally; and you are filled in him (and, therefore, need no other, as Rome would have you believe), who is the head of all principality and power."—Coloss. ii. 8-10, Dr. Cullen's approved edition of the Roman Catholic Scriptures.—Pope Pius' Creed, Article 1.
In 1564, twelve new and false articles were added to this old and true faith, in the Creed of Pius IV. (Bull "Injunctum Nobis.")
In 1854, another new and false article of faith was added by Pius IX., without which he says no soul can be saved!
Which is the true faith—the old or the new?
On December 8th, 1854, the Bishop of Rome thus proclaimed:—"We declare, pronounce, and define, that the doctrine which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the first instant of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace of the omnipotent God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, was preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin, has been revealed by God [where and to whom?], and, therefore, should firmly and constantly be believed by all the faithful: wherefore, if any should dare—which God avert—to think otherwise than as it has been defined by us [Pio Nono], they should know and understand that they are condemned by their own judgment; that they have suffered shipwreck of the faith, and have revolted from the unity of the Church; and, besides, by their own act, they subject themselves to the penalties justly established if what they should think they should dare to signify by word, writing, or other outward means."
Thus he who doubts or disbelieves the New Dogma is an infidel, and he who expresses his doubt or disbelief is a heretic.
Why are the Priests against the Bible, if not because the Bible is against them?
Are not the Priests now as guilty as the lawyers of old, to whom our Lord said—"Woe to you lawyers, for you have taken away the key of Knowledge; you yourselves have not entered in, and those that were entering in you have hindered"?—Roman Catholic Bible, Luke xi. 52.
When the Word of God commands one thing, and the traditions of men command the very opposite, should not every Roman Catholic say with St. Peter similarly circumstanced, "We ought to obey God rather than men"?—Acts v. 29, Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles—prove all things—hold fast that which is good.—1 Thess. v. 53, R. C. Bible.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS, 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A. M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY:
The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.
Founded in 1790.
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Fower, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; Alexander Hall, Henry Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Arthur Jones and Son, Esqrs., 135, Stephen's-green West; Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place.
☞ Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
President—John La Touche, Esq., J.P. and D.L.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.
COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. T. Butler.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	C. D. Trouton, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawell Webb, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as to have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be, to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, or whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.
Information of any case eligible for this Institution may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, or to W. Ronayne, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
Donations of Books would be most thankfully received; the Committee would also feel exceedingly indebted for orders and materials for needlework, respecting which all information will be given by Mrs. Ronayne, 42, Upper Rutland-street.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Hon Secretaries, Rev. C. Stanford, D.D., 11, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 6, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Bank, Castle-street. Donations of books for the Library at the Home, will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. Ronayne, Esq., 42, Upper Rutland-street, by whom donations of Books for the Library at the Home will be most thankfully received, and who will give any formation required.

Sermons.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached in the WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL, Cardiff-street, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., at Half-past Eleven in the Morning, by the Rev. John D. Powell; and at Seven in the Evening by the Rev. Mr. Crooke.
Collections will be made on each occasion to assist in liquidating the debt still remaining on the Premises.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, 3, Lower Abbey-street; the Rev. J. D. Powell, Blackhall-place; Mr. ... O'Connor, 2, Lower ...; Mr. Christopher Bailey, 33, Bachelor's-walk; or Mr. Theodore Cronhelm, 9, Eustace-street.

DUBLIN MARINERS' CHURCH, FORBES-STREET, (off Sir John's Quay, near Ringsend Docks). On SUNDAY next, DEC. 9th (D.V.), a SERMON will be preached in the above Church, by the Rev. RICHARD FRIZELLE, A.M. (Curate of St. Thomas'), on behalf of the Port of Dublin Society for the Religious Instruction of Seamen, and a collection made towards maintaining the Mission to Sailors connected with the Dublin Mariners' Church, including (besides the public means of grace) a valuable Free School, Lending Library, constant visitation on board ships, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and instructive books and tracts, &c. This important work depends for support on voluntary contributions, and is at present in urgent need of assistance, there being a considerable deficiency, and no funds to meet existing liabilities.
The valuable services of our seafaring brethren, and the hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, give this Institution (which has so long and so usefully laboured for their welfare) a strong claim on the sympathy and liberal assistance of the public.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received at Messrs. LaTouche's Bank, Castle-street, to the account of the Port of Dublin Society, by Captain James, R.N., 29, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road; William Walsh, Esq., Hon. Sec., 23, Lower Mount-street; Rev. Andrew Campbell, Chaplain, 2, Cranmer-place; the Rev. E. H. Flynn, Assistant-Chaplain, 81, Harcourt-street; or by the Collector, Mr. Henry Hillsworth.
Divine service commences at Eleven o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRON: The Earl of Roden.
On SUNDAY next, 9th DEC., 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the Chapel of the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LEESON-STREET. By the Rev. ALEX. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain, And a Collection made in aid of the above Association.
Divine service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the Young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-four years' experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power of labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be preached [D.V.] in St. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 9th Dec., 1860, by the Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1851 was 36		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1852	47	1851 was	£223 16 9¼
1853	61	1852	324 10 11
1854	87	1853	350 9 11½
1855	105	1854	428 13 3¼
1856	109	1855	657 15 9
1857	120	1856	802 5 0
1858	132	1857	1010 5 5
1859	150	1858	1016 3 7
At present	165	1859	1429 9 6

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. E. S. Abbott, Rector; by the Revs. Benjamin Gibson and Thomas Tomlinson, Curates; by the Ven. Preacher; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk. / J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. / W. G. CARROLL, Clk / R. FRIZELLE, Clk. } Hon. Secs.

Education.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. Humphreys receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," sec. 15.
In the matter of Anne Cleary, Richard Cleary, Theodore Blondean, and Eliza Blondean, otherwise Cleary, his wife, Petitioners; Allan Armstrong and John Alexander Wray, Respondents.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of Simon Armstrong, late of Hollymount, in the county of Leitrim, Esq., deceased, on or before the 13th day of DECEMBER, to furnish in writing to the said Allan Armstrong, Esq., or Johnston Teevan, his Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the said Allan Armstrong may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditor shall receive due notice; and all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.
I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said Simon Armstrong, Esq., deceased, to file same at my chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 13th day of December next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th July, 1857.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1860.
WILLIAM BROOKE, Master in Chancery.
JOHNSTON TEEVAN, Solicitor for respondents, having carriage of proceedings, No. 50, Middle Abbey-street.

Houses and Lands.

GRAFTON-STREET.
TO BE SOLD, subject to £30 head rent, or set on fine, a first-class House in this street, having a depth of 90 feet, with back entrance. Term 900 years, now in occupation of a respectable tenant at extensive business; but the purchaser can have possession if desired.
Particulars will be afforded by Alfred H. Middleton, Solicitor, 7, York-street.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 246a. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. Netterville Gerrard, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants'room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. Anderson, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

Auctions.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
SALE OF BRIG "MORNING STAR."
In the matter of Wm. Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on board the vessel, the brig Morning Star, now lying at the quay of Ballina, with all her Sails, Boat, Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel, as same now lie in one lot. This vessel is not yet two years built, is in thorough repair, and is fully found in Sails, Rigging, and Stores. She is 173 tons, 92 register; length, 98 feet five-tenths; breadth, 22 feet three-tenths; depth in hold, 11 feet 8 tenths; draught of water when fully laden, 10½ feet. She sails remarkably fast, and can be sent to sea at once. She has just landed a cargo of timber from Quebec, which passage she made in a remarkably short time, and delivered her cargo in first-rate order.
The biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy for approval.
For Inventory and further particulars apply to
MICHAEL LARKIN, Esq., Solicitor for Assignees, 1, Merchant's-quay, Dublin;
ROBERT PAGET BOURKE, Esq., Solicitor, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
Terms at Sale.
Ballina, 21st November, 1860.

KINGSTOWN.
22, CLARINDA-AVENUE.
Sale of Modern Household Furniture and Effects.
MR. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, On THIS FRIDAY, the 7th day of DEC., 1860, On the premises, No. 22, CLARINDA-AVENUE, All the Household Furniture and Effects Comprising principally
Parlour and drawingroom curtains, 4 drawingroom and 6 parlour chairs, loo, dinner, and breakfast tables, Victoria carpets and drugget, rugs, mahogany sideboard, tea store, fender and fire irons, French bedsteads, stretcher do., prime hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, quilts, toilet tables, and basin stands, toilet glasses, towel rails, commodes, painted house presses, bedroom carpets, fenders and fire irons, toilet ware, kitchen tables, oak chairs, culinary utensils in variety, china, glass, and delf, hall table, and matting, large water barrell and sundry other lots.
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer, Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Coal Merchant, and Job Carriage Proprietor, KINGSTOWN.

Money.

£4000 AND £550 TO BE LENT, in two separate sums, on Mortgage on Land; no objection to a second charge, if security ample.—C. Mullins, Solicitor, 13, South Frederick-street.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence five years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Rosborough Buildings.
Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
Dundrum—Messrs. Cotton and Lacey, Bridge-street.
Bray—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Provincial Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family as at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland.
10½, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES:
George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Finsbury-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income..................£77,000
Accumulated Funds..............£390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballycomell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Industrial Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES, AND FOR ANNUITIES.
Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—Royal Exchange, London.
Branch—29, Pall-mall.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES are granted with or without participation in Profits—in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.
The following Table shows the large BONUSES declared up to the 31st December, 1855, on Policies of Fourteen Years' standing for the sum of £1,000 each.

Age when Assured	Sum Assured.	Bonus Added.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent. on the Premium paid.
	£	£		
25	1000	185	1-32	47-6
30	1000	189	1-35	52-3
35	1000	195	1-39	47-9
40	1000	206	1-47	44-4
45	1000	221	1-58	41-0
50	1000	244	1-74	38-3
55	1000	267	1-91	35-2
60	1000	300	2-14	32-8
65	1000	351	2-51	29-6
70	1000	456	3-26	29-0

It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to the above.
Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock, the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of *nearly a century and a half.*
An Assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In case of Death occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent, 8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Dublin.

Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. DEPOT, 19, NASSAU-STREET.
YOUNG & CO. supply the London Morning Newspapers every Evening about half-past six o'clock:—"Times," "Standard," "Telegraph," "Star," &c. "London Times" lent out to read, and sold at Half-price Second Day (Afternoon).
LONDON WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS EVERY SATURDAY:—"Illustrated News," "Weekly Times," "Era," "Bell's Life," "News of the World," "Saturday Review," &c. WEEKLY PERIODICALS every Tuesday and Thursday:—"London Journal," "Family Herald," "Cassell's Paper," "Punch," &c.
The Trade Supplied.
Open every Evening till Nine o'clock.

Third Edition, with Portrait, Price Six Shillings.
THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD, or the Life and Times of Godfrey Massy, Vicar of Bruff, by Rev. Dawson Massy, M.A.
"The Life of the Rev. Godfrey Massy presents such an example of zeal and faithfulness as may well make every reader humble. That other such instances of goodness and self-devotion may be raised up, both in this country and in ours, is my earnest prayer."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
"Written with great eloquence and power."—"National Standard."
By the same Author, Second Edition, Price Five Shillings, THE SECRET HISTORY OF ROMANISM.
"Recommended by the Committee of the Protestant Reformation Society for its highly valuable information, and singularly attractive style.—Rev. John Drury.
"Likely to have a widely extended popularity."—"Critic."
"This author treads unbeaten paths."—"Clerical Journal."
"True views of the Papacy, often expressed with great vigour of thought and diction."—"Weekly Visitor."
London—Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Dublin—Herbert.

THE IRISH FARMER'S ALMANAC.
This day Published,
PURDON'S IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1861.
By the Editors of the Farmer's Gazette.
Price 1s; by post, 1s 2d.
Office—23, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

THE VEN. JOHN GREGG, D.D.
LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
On Saturday next, will be Published, Price ONE PENNY, the Eighth Number of the
REVIVALIST; OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD, Containing the Lecture to Young Men, delivered in the Rotundo, by the Venerable John Gregg, D.D., on Wednesday Evening, December 5th, 1860.
Printed and Published by William Macdona, 25, William-street, and sold by all Booksellers.

Now Ready.
THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861.
This Almanac is intended to supply information chiefly of a local character. It will contain the new postal regulations, car and omnibus fares, Dublin tide table, a copious calendar, together with a calendar of the months, showing what things are in and out of season, and a variety of information of a character, indispensable to the economy of the household. Illustrated with 13 WOOD CUTS.
Price Three Pence.
To be had of all Booksellers and Vendors of periodicals, &c., as also at the publishing office, No. 18, Lower Ormond-quay.
N.B.—Free by post for Four Stamps.

Price 4d., by Post 5d.,
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND.
By George Powell, Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Dress.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS, In all the Newest Parisian Shapes, in great variety; And, observe, at Manufacturers' Prices, BARNARDO'S Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, 36, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS.
WALPOLE AND GEOGHEGAN, Linen Drapers, Hosiers, Shirtmakers, and Outfitters; Have a Large Assortment of DRESSING GOWNS AND JACKETS, Some of them very light and warm, suitable for invalids. Also a choice supply of WINTER HOSIERY. Established A.D. 1766. 8 AND 9, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO, have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHEN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Cards.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS.
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
48, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	0
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE, 55, HENRY-STREET.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS HAVE REMOVED To the above Premises from Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.
Dublin, August, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 5, GRAFTON-STREET. CHARLES MAYFIELD
Begs to invite attention to his present large and varied selection of Gold and Silver Watches, of his own and foreign manufacture.
The following prices, for Watches which he can recommend, he would beg to call attention to—viz.:—

	£
Gold Patent Lever Watches, extra jewelled, latest improvement, 10 years' engagement	14
Second quality, a very good watch, 7 years' engagement	10
Best quality gold Geneva watches, various pattern cases, 7 years' engagement	7
Second quality ditto ditto, a very pretty and good watch, 5 years' engagement	5

My selection of Jewellery comprises Gold Albert and Long Chains in various patterns, from £1 5s upwards; Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, and many other articles of jewellery, good in quality, and extremely moderate in price, as will be found on inspection.
Being a practical workman, I give the repairs of watches my particular attention.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Sons.
P.S.—I have just received another case of those justly celebrated Gold Geneva Watches at £4 each, and Silver ditto at £2; three years guarantee will be given with each.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—T. SMITH, Nos. 83 and 84, GRAFTON-STREET, having bought Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, will commence selling the whole of the above Stock off on MONDAY and following days, until the whole is disposed of, at Fifty per Cent. under Manufacturer's prices. Also a large lot of Papier Mache Trays. The whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Opposite the Bank of Ireland, WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER, With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that the *established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marqueterie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE, AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
Previous to the disposal of this Establishment Mr. R. SPARKS Will sell off his large and elegant Stock of CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., At greatly reduced prices, for Cash.
These Goods being of the same style and qualities as those for which his house has been for so many years celebrated, will be found to be great bargains.
N.B.—The House to be Let.
R. SPARKS, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 49 and 50, MOORE-STREET.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in cheapness. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for THE CORNHILL STARCH.
R. CHRISTIE, 69, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, Agent for Dublin, And the South of Ireland.

TEA CIRCULAR.
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. OLDHAM, BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
We have great pleasure in announcing that the news from China has caused a reduction in the prices of many descriptions of Tea; and as we are determined to give the public all the advantages of the market, we have considerably improved the quality of all our Teas, from 3s 8d downwards. Our 4s black is still the finest in the Market. We can, therefore, with confidence submit our present LIST OF CASH PRICES.
NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d.
Common Congou Tea	3 0
Good Congou Tea	3 0
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3 2
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3 4
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3 8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3 8
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s 4d to 4s 8d.	3 10
MIXED TEAS.	
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4 0
Very Superior Mixed Black and Green	4 4

RARE GREEN AND SCENTED TEAS, OF EVERY Fine DESCRIPTION, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS, TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Are now fully supplied with their Christmas Stock of Fruit, consisting of
Layer Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes,
Sultana and Valencia Raisins,
Eleme Figs, in boxes, various sizes,
Vostizza Currants,
Jordan, Valencia, Sicily, and Shell Almonds,
Citron Lemon and Orange Peels,
French Plums in Bottles,
Preserved Ginger, &c., &c.
The quality and prices of the above deserve attention.
Our priced Catalogue of General Groceries, Wines, &c., forwarded Post free, on application.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 133, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

CHRISTMAS PIES! CHRISTMAS PIES!!
THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE TO BE HAD AT A. JESSON'S COOKING AND CONFECTIONARY Establishment, 3, CLARE-STREET.
Orders from the country punctually attended to. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

NEW FRUITS.
THOMAS YOUNG respectfully states that he is now fully supplied with his stock of New Fruit, consisting of Layers, Bunch, and Sultana Raisins, Finest Eleme Figs, Jordan Almonds, Citron, Lemon, and Orange; Plums in Bottles and Fancy Cartoons, Finest Preserved Ginger, in Jars and small Bottles, Crystallised Apricots, Crystallised Pears, Crystallised Green Gages, Crystallised Ginger, &c., &c.
THOMAS YOUNG, (Successor to Robert Hanna.)
TEA, COFFEE, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, 77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (Two Doors from Sackville-street.)
T. Y. respectfully solicits the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his present Stock of WINES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and with all the advantages of the present Tariff.
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 52, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 3, Westland-row.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 3, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s 3d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square

THE NEW LAMPS.
BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c.
M'CARTHY AND Co., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £3 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils. (Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.
J. E. and Co. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz.:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
Prices very moderate.
J. E. and CO. are Agents for Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions and Towns.
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
RAZORS.
The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Road Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. *** No Second Price.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 30 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—13, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
*** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from
B. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland. 11 and 13, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

Wants.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GOVERNESS is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement in a respectable family; she speaks French fluently, having resided some years in Paris; satisfactory references given and required.—Address "J. R. D.," Irish Times Office.

HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY BUSINESS.—A Young Man, having served five years in a respectable country establishment in the above and general business, wishes for an engagement as an Assistant in a respectable establishment; could assist in bookkeeping if required; can be well recommended; advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "J. H.," Office of W. H. Smith & Son, 21, Lower Sackville-street.

LANDSTEWARD, just disengaged, a steady, active, married Man, in the prime of life, having extensive practice in every branch of his business, including draining and reclaiming waste lands, &c.; has been well accustomed to most of the leading Fairs in Ireland, and also the Smithfield Markets; his character and capabilities will bear the strictest investigation.—Advertiser and wife are Protestants; can be heard of during the week of the Cattle Show, by addressing "X. X. Z.," care of Alderman Mackey, Seeds merchant, 40, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

LAUNDRYMAID in a Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "M.M.," Post Office, Banananden, Ballymote, county Sligo.

NURSE in a Private Family, a Young Woman, who will be disengaged in a fortnight; has had charge of a baby from its birth, and also of grown-up children; is a Protestant; can be well recommended.—Address "Nurse," care of Mr. Tempest, Printer and Stationer, Dundalk.

DRY NURSE, who understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is a good plain worker; has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "...," ..., Lower Sackville-street, ...

HOUSEMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman, understands her business; is a good Plain Worker; makes up fine clothes; can wait on ladies, or attend table if required; no objection to the country.—Communications addressed "C. A. F.," at 88, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. B.," 3, Westland-row, or 17, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family, a Young Girl, a Protestant, who has been a year and a half in a situation, and can be well recommended.—Address "B. M. G.," 140, Lower Baggot-street, or 20, Grafton-street, for a week.

WANTS a Situation, as HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID in a small, respectable family; understands her business in either capacities, and her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address "S. M.," 30, Clare-street, or 64, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID in a Gentleman's family; can do up fine things neatly; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "D. M.," 36, Upper Sackville-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, a Protestant, and who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up fine things; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to the country.—Address "E. H.," 73, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

COOK, a steady, respectable Woman, of long experience, and who understands her business well in every respect; marketing, jellies, made up dishes, and the baking of bread; would be found a trustworthy person to any family requiring such, as her discharges will certify, which are long and satisfactory.—Please address "A. B. K.," 14, Lower Baggot-street, for a week.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business; soups, pastries, jellies, made dishes, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress; no objection to the country.—Address "M. H.," Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady Woman, of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress for honesty and trustworthiness; advertiser would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands to "M. N.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street, will be punctually attended to.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman wants a Situation in the above, and would take a small washing if required; will be found obliging and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town; is a Protestant, and prefers such.—Please address "S. E.," 40, Marlborough-street, or 3, South King-street.

COOK, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman of clean and orderly habits, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastry, &c.; can be highly recommended by ladies she has served, as a trustworthy servant, which her long and satisfactory discharges will show; will be heard of for three days.—Address "M. R.," 11, Upper Sackville-street, or 23, Grafton-street

COOK (Good), or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable regular family, a steady, active Woman; has no objection to a small washing; understands her business, and has long and good discharges; can be highly recommended by families residing in Dublin.—Address "M. B." 21, William-street, or 8, Merrion-row.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business; has no objection to a respectable house of business; can wash if required; will be found most obliging.—Please address "S. M.," 2..., North Earl-street, or Irish Times Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business remarkably well—soups, pastry, and made up dishes; also the management of a dairy if required; can wash and make up remarkably well; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands left for "E. F.," at 13, Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, made dishes, &c.; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. M.," 152, Lower Baggot-street, or 32, Grafton-street, at Mr. Manning's Warehouse. Will be heard of for a week.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, has no incumbrance; just left her situation; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "E. F.," Mr. Young, 77, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "J D," Irish Times Office.

AN active, cleanly person, of from thirty to forty years of age, as THOROUGH SERVANT; she must be a good plain Cook, wash well, and understand housework; a person long disengaged will be objected to; letters, with real name and address, stating where last employed to be addressed to "M. C.," Irish Times Office.

WAITER, in a Hotel, or large House of Business, a smart, active Young Man, just disengaged; can be highly recommended by his last employer.—Address "E. F.," 3, South Great George's-street, or Irish Times Office.

BUTLER, of regular habits, a steady, married Man, who understands his business perfectly well; has long and good testimonials from families of rank, and can be recommended for respectability, &c.; character in town.—Please address "O. O.," Irish Times Office.

GROOM AND GENERAL SERVANT, a steady, sober and attentive Man; can be well recommended for honesty, quietness, and capability, to drive in double and single harness; has knowledge of his business; no objection to the country.—Any commands for "B. Q.," 24, College-green, will be carefully attended to.

INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, humble family, a boy about 18 years of age, or would go as LIGHT PORTER or MESSENGER in a respectable house of business; is of strictly moral and industrious habits, and can be highly recommended by his last master in town.—Address "C. M.," 25, Lower Sackville-street, or 26, College-green, for a week.

AS COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, of long experience, and understands his business perfectly; has long and unexceptionable testimonials; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; has no objection to town or country, or to a weekly situation. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "G. G.," 29, Dawson-street.

GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady single Young Man, from the country; can drive in double and single harness; has no objection to town or country, and can be highly recommended by his late employer; advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "M. G.," Irish Times Office.

AS GROOM, a Young Man, just from the country, has a thorough knowledge of horses; is a careful and steady driver; would be found willing and obliging, and has most satisfactory discharges; can wait well indoor, if required.—Address "A. D.," 29, Dawson-street, or 51, Lower Sackville-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, for the Parish of Templemore, a person qualified to fill the Situations of PARISH SCHOOLMASTER, CLERK, and ORGANIST.—For further particulars, apply to "Rev. R. H. M.," Rectory, Templemore.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT WANTED, of good character.—Apply to R. S. Davis, Castle-street, Dalkey.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 13, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Sublime Cement, each ... 2 6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... 5 0 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 13, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being most satisfactory. I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL MADE."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and DR. BUTLER, 66, ...-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

THE FOUNTAIN PENS, 1s 6d per box—one dozen and a holder. Sold by GEORGE HUGHES, STATIONER AND PRINTER, 7, MERRION-ROW.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE, &c., AT AND UNDER FIRST-COST PRICE.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, being obliged to give up his present business premises, 36, Grafton-street, in a very limited time, by the abrupt termination of his lease, will sell his valuable and splendid stock, of first-class character,
At and Under First Cost,
To avoid necessity of removal.
The leading articles are :—
General House Furnishing Ironmongery,
Electro-plated Ware of every description,
Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Sets of Trays,
Fenders and Fire-irons, Brushes,
Superior Ivory Table Cutlery,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Chamois, Sponge, &c.
☞ As this is a bona fide First-Cost Sale, under the circumstances named, parties furnishing can now obtain best goods considerably under their value.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, 36, GRAFTON-STREET.
, The Grates and Ranges—some First-Class—will be sold decided bargains.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on th first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industr Institution.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was no change in the Bank of England rate to-day, as we ventured to anticipate, and in consequence Funds showed a weaker tendency, which extended to this market, quotations ruling fully one-eighth under those of yesterday, while business, at the same time, was more limited, the market showing weakness.

In Local Debentures there were no dealings, but Kingstown £4 per Cent. Debentures again changed hands at 99½, and Irish South Eastern Debentures were dealt in at par.

Banking Shares were only in limited demand. Hibernians and Royals were rather offered, and the business in Nationals, which were quoted at the previous price, was very limited.

Steam shares were also weak in tone, and exhibited heaviness. Atlantics were quoted at former price, but were not firm. City of Dublin Steam Shares were also rather weak, but Dublin and Liverpool shipbuilders were steady, at the former quotation. Dundalk Steam were marked at a reduced figure, and closed sellers.

Mining Shares were again largely dealt in. Connorrees, however, showing a reaction in the rise of yesterday; they opened at 50s, but fell to 49s at the close, at which price they left off heavily. Carysforts advanced to 20s, and were very firm at this price. An advance of 2s per share is quoted in Castleward Mine Shares, but not not much doing in them. General Mines rose to 5¼, at which price there were buyers, and the market left off steady. Mining Company of Ireland were weaker in tone, at a decline of one-eighth.

In Miscellaneous Securities, there was very little alteration in the appearance of the market; there were buyers of Grand Canals, and National and Patriotic Assurance were steady, at an advance.

In Railway Shares there was an almost entire absence of business, and the market generally was rather weak. For Belfast Junctions there were offers to buy at the last price; sellers at an eighth advance. Great Southern and Westerns were on sale at 113, while Midlands were rather steady at the price quoted. Limericks were inquired for; sellers asked £23.

In Railway Preference there was no change. The only quotations were in Dundalk and Enniskillen, and Great Southern and Western, both of which were steady at the respective prices. In other Shares no alteration.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅜
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th January	—
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244
National	62⅜
Royal	—
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	3⅛ ⅜
City of Dublin	104 xd
Ditto, issue of '60	—
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54⅜
Ditto, redeemable	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	49s
Mining Company of Ireland	14⅜
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼ ⅜ ¼
Dundalk (Limited)	9⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	34⅜
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	52½
Waterford and Limerick	—
Do. Quarters	21
Great Southern and Western	113
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Belfast and Northern Counties	46⅜ x d
Do Half Shares	x d
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10¼
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92¼ ¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	—
Ditto for Account	92½	92¼		92¼		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ¼	91⅞ ¾	91⅞	91⅞	91¼ ⅛	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾	92 1¼		91⅞	
Ditto for Account	91⅞	91⅞ ¾			91⅞ ⅜	

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—December 6.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money .. 93⅞ 4
Account .. 93⅞ 4
New Threes .. 92⅞ ⅞

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money .. 93⅞
Account .. 93⅞
New Threes .. 92⅞ ⅞

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money .. 93⅞ 4
Account .. 94⅛ ⅞
New Threes .. 92⅞ ⅞

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money .. 93⅞
Account .. 94⅛ ⅞
New Threes .. 92⅞

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money .. 93⅞ 4
Account .. 94⅛ ⅞
New Threes .. 92⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Eastern Counties, —; Caledonians, 96⅞; Great Northern, 109⅞; Great Western, 73⅞; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 123 119½; London and North Western, 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 61⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 135⅛; South Eastern, 85⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104⅞; York and North Midland, 93⅞ ⅞; London and South Western, —; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108 108½; Grand Trunks, —; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather steady at 93⅞ 4. The Share markets opened very firm, but soon after declined a shade, they are now firm again, and very good in tone at about ½ per cent below the opening rates. North Eastern the only exception. Leeds very weak at 119⅞. Canadas very steady. French very dull in tone. Midlands firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds continue buoyant. Consols opened at an advance of ⅛, but a subsequent improvement was not maintained. The applications for Discount at the Bank to-day, were on an average scale. There were no operations in gold at the Bank to-day. The £200,000 in silver from the Bank of France, is still in course of transmission. The Suffolk has arrived from Australia with two days' later advices, having made the passage in the short period of 68 days. Her gold is said to amount to £125,000 at least. The last prices from Paris show a decline of ⅛ in the Rentes. Although only 13,000 sovs. were withdrawn from the Bank yesterday for transmission to New York by the Atlantic; it appears that that vessel has taken out £149,450. Various amounts must, therefore, have been drawn from private Banks, or from the branch at Portsmouth.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

After rising ⅛ per cent., Consuls closed scarcely higher than yesterday. Some effect was produced by the still very unsettled condition of financial affairs in America. In the market for British Railway Stocks, the immediate tendency of prices to-day was favourable. The Discount market was moderately active, but the supply was adequate to the demand, and best bills were taken at 4⅜ per cent. for 6 months paper; the rate was scarcely below 5 and ⅛. A moderate amount of business was done at the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 8⅞ ⅞; Caledonians, 96⅛ ⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 53 to ½; Eastern Counties, 52 to ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86 to 8; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 1-16 3-16; London and South Western, 94⅞ 5; Leeds Northern, 62⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48⅛; South Eastern, 84⅞ 5⅛; Midland Stock, 135⅛; North British, 63⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, ——; York and North Midland, ——; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119⅛ ⅞. Great Northern, 109⅞ 10⅛; Great Northern (A) ——; Consols Money, 93⅞ 4; Accounts, 94⅛ ⅛; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞ 11; New Threas, 92⅞ ⅞. Consols are steady at 93⅞ 4 for money, and 94⅛ ⅛ for Account. Shares have been extremely inactive all the afternoon, but closed a shade firmer in tone at the above rates. Canadians dull.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 6.—Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, there were few buyers at market to-day, and the trade consequently ruled slow in the extreme. Prices realised for beef and mutton about the same as on Monday, but veal gave way quite a penny per 8lbs. No change in pigs. Beef 2s 8d to 5s; mutton 3s 4d to 5s 6d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Total supply—Beasts 1,060; foreign 380; sheep 2,949; foreign 950; calves 454; foreign 332; pigs 330.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 6.—Sugar market quiet; 677 boxes Havana, a few lots good and fine yellow, sold at 43s 6d to 45s 6d; 135 hhds Cuba Muscavado brought in at 39s 6d to 40s 6d for brown, 40s 6d to 42s 6d for low to yellow. Coffee—Sales of plantation Ceylon are going at a decline of 6d to 1s on yesterday's prices. Tea market quiet. Rice—With the exception of a few inquiries for West India orders, the market is very quiet. Saltpetre dull, with a downward tendency. Tallow firm at 60s; year, 60s 9d; January and March, 59s; April and June, 57s 6d; buyers last three months.

WOOL SALES, DEC. 6.—The sales have been fairly attended this afternoon, and the biddings have ruled steady at yesterday's prices.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 6.—Our produce markets are quite at a stand-still, and no sales reported.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—10,000 bales cotton sold, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market steady, but barely up to last Friday's prices.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—Market was well attended, and a good business would have been done in American and other foreign wheats, had holders been disposed to go on at the prices accepted during the week; but, not being so disposed sales were checked; secondary sorts were only in moderate request, and no dearer. The best English was fully 1s higher, but other sorts were unsaleable. For extra quantities of French flour there was an improved demand at previous rates; American slow, and all but superfine qualities rather lower. In good marks of English little doing at last week's currency, while doubtful kinds are only nominal in value.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—A less supply of wheat from the farmers, and all qualities as dear. Fine barley rather higher; secondary dull. Beans and oats held for previous rates. Peas 1s per qr. lower.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.—A larger number of cattle at this day's market. Top beef in good demand, at sharper prices. Middling and inferior sorts also in fair request, but without change in value. Supply of sheep smaller. Good qualities in demand, and prices a shade higher, but inferior sorts unchanged. Top oxen, 68s per cwt; 2nd, 60s; middling and inferior, 46s to 55s. Mutton, 5½d to 7½d per lb. (From John Tiernan and Sons.)

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 6.—No. 1, 56s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers warrants, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; No. 3, 50s 0d to 51s 6d. Market quiet.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 6.—White wheat, 26s 6d to 33s 1d; red ditto, 25s to 30s; barley 16s to 20s 3d; oats, 11s 8d to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 6.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 110s; thirds 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s 1,000 in market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English wheat and oats this week are of a limited extent, of English and foreign barley large, good of foreign wheat, and of foreign oats considerable. The attendance at this morning's market was smaller than of late. The best samples of English wheat were taken at Monday's prices, but some of the inferior remained unsold towards the close of the market. The demand for foreign was inactive, and only a limited business was transacted at Monday's prices. Spring corn of all descriptions is slow is le, and oats barely support Monday's quotations.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	2,744 qrs.	56s 10d	Rye	— qrs.	
Barley	366 qrs.	39s 5d	Beans	189 qrs.	
Oats	420 qrs.	22s 1d	Peas	129 qrs.	

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour
English	1,270	490	210	—	—	72
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign	20,200	4,280	6,060	—	—	22,550

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts smaller than on this day week. There was a good demand both for home consumption and export, at fully former quotations. The supply of sheep also less, with a brisk demand at ½d per lb. advance in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 56s to 60s per cwt; sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 38s to 48s per cwt. do. The best wether mutton, 7½d per lb. in size; inferior and ewes, 6½d per lb. do.; veal, 7d to 8d per lb. do. —Cavanagh and Bull, Salesmaster's, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, Dec. 6.—Firkin butter, first quality, 112s per cwt; second, 106s; third, 100 cool butter, 11½d to 13d per lb.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 5.—ARRIVED—Ulster, St. Johns, N.B., timber; Mars, Wexford, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; John Taubman, Inverness, potatoes—10 colliers.

SAILED—Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, flour; Gudgeon, Arklow, Timber.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—Dec. 7.
Morning, 5h 19m. | Evening, 5h 14m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates :—

America (Quebec) [D] .. 7 a m Dec
America (New York) [Q] .. 7 a m Dec
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenoes Ayres [S] .. 6 p m Dec
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles .. 6 a m Dec
India (Bombay) [S] America (New York) [S] .. 6 p m Dec
Constantinople .. 6 p m Dec
America (Quebec) [D] .. 7 a m Dec
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q] .. 7 a m Dec
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S] .. 6 p m Dec.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles .. 6 a m Dec
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G] .. 7 a m Dec
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S] .. 6 p m Dec
Constantinople .. 6 p m Dec
America (Quebec) [D] .. 7 a m Dec
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] .. 7 a m Dec
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet .. 6 p m Dec
West Coast of Africa [Ll] .. 6 p m Dec
America (New York) [S] .. 6 p m Dec
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles .. 6 a m Dec
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S] .. 6 p m Dec
Constantinople .. 6 p m Dec
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q] .. 7 a m Dec

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear the proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Post Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and "Somebody Else."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Eustache," Mr. Frederick Maccabe "Love's Disguises," to conclude with "The Seaman's Star."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 1st, amounted to 68,372, making a daily average of 11,3— copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES :—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.

The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.

In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 33, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

THE "ZINGARI" SUIT, Just introduced, is, par excellence, a Boy's Dress, containing, in a remarkable degree, Neatness, Ease, and Comfort, and suited alike for the Promenade, the School, or the Play Ground.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
RICHARD ALLEN.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of their Stock of MANTLES, Of the Newest Styles in Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin,
They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS, New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of WINTER DRESS FABRICS,
French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth, Velours and Lindseys, &c., New Evening Bareges and Tarletanes, Opera Mantles,
Quilted Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties,
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their Houses.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

WE are enabled, by the courtesy of the gentleman to whom it is addressed, to publish a letter from Garibaldi, containing his views respecting the Irish Brigade. Garibaldi writes in strong terms, for he has suffered deeply by the system which he censures. The letter is chiefly remarkable because it intimates the determination of Garibaldi, at no distant period to complete the unification of Italy. "The time," he says, "is not far distant when the Italian people "will deal the last blow to their sacrificers and "tyrants." He speaks of the "rising of kindred nations," and the union of Italians, Hungarians, English, and natives of other countries, "in a holy combat." To this combat Garibaldi invites those Irishmen who are willing to strike for the freedom of other nations, not to perpetuate a despotism. And we are assured that when the proper time arrives, means will be taken to enrol those who are inclined to accept Garibaldi's invitation.

Garibaldi, even on the narrow rock of Caprera, is still the representative of Italian aspirations. The Italians respect their King, but they love Garibaldi. The telegram which reached us last night informs us that to prevent popular demonstrations of enthusiasm for Garibaldi, the theatre at Naples was closed by official authority. The people, however, opened the doors, and illuminated the building, and then having sung Garibaldi's hymn, quietly dispersed.

The *Patrie* announces that 150,000 will be enrolled in Southern Italy. This force will be amply sufficient to protect that portion of the Italian kingdom. Garibaldi's Volunteers are transmitted to Genoa, and from thence through the mountain districts of Piedmont, and the lands bordering on the Mincio and the Po. It is here, if anywhere, that the first collision between the Austrians and Italians will take place; and, probably, one reason why the Volunteers were so rapidly moved from Southern Italy was the wish to have them ready for action in the districts where the enemy is expected.

A STRIKING narrative is given in several of the pamphlets issued by Insurance Companies to illustrate the benefit of Life Assurance. A gentleman proposed to effect an insurance on his life; the proposal was accepted; he paid the premium on the counter, put up his receipt, and on leaving the office fell down and died. Numberless, facts can be readily produced, if not so remarkable, yet equally illustrative of the importance of insurance. But the system is not carried out as it deserves to be in this country; partly from the apathy of mankind to any future good, partly from not understanding the system of Life Assurance, and occasionally from distrust. There are 26,000,000 of individuals in the United Kingdom; of these, there are but 360,000 assured. The proportion of uninsured lives in this country to assured is much less than in England. Many doubt the stability of companies, and in no less a degree question their fairness. The failure or dishonesty of a "mushroom" office casts a doubt upon all. Companies have been formed with all the apparent elements of success: they have even made large dividends, and granted bonuses; yet, when the lives assured early begin to drop off quickly, managers and secretaries suddenly disappear, and the company is dissolved. In other cases there has appeared a determination to dispute claims on comparatively trivial grounds, and to force the widow or the child either to worrying litigation or an unfair compromise. These occurrences have deterred hundreds from effecting insurances, but still the grounds of their refusal are unsound. It is easy to select an honourable and well-established office. If the truth be fairly stated by the insurer, no respectable company, for its own sake, would dispute the claim.

But there is another consideration which has tended more than any other to lessen the number of insurers. A professional gentleman, or writer, or individual depending upon temporary gains, may be desirous of effecting an insurance, but fears that tedious illness, accident, or paralysis may render it impossible for him to earn anything, much less to pay the premium on insurance. A gentleman may be paralysed for years, or dead to active life, yet still the premium for insurance ever runs on, and he must pay it, or forfeit his policy. If the sum for which the insurance is effected be intended for the benefit of his family, when the insurer is removed by death, there ought to be some provision secured when his faculties are dead, though the mere animal life remains. The Church and University Assurance Company have seen this, and, by a recent rule, have arranged to pay the sum insured when paralysis or other diseases have incapacitated the insurer. This advantage may be gained by the payment of a very trifling addition to the regular premium. The same Assurance Office has determined, in the case of military gentlemen, to make provision for them when incapacitated, either by wounds or accident, from continuing in the service. This provision may be either in the form of an annuity, or a sum paid down, according to arrangement.

While considering the claims of the civil and military professions, the Church and University Assurance Association has not neglected the interest of the humbler classes. A system of small insurances has been organised, by which, on payment of very trifling sums, weekly or monthly, the working man may secure either an annuity when his energies are worn out, a sum for his children at his death. We consider this to be the most important advantage to the artisan. It cuts at once at the roots of all those societies which, under the name of "burial clubs," "friendly societies," or "benevolent societies," have too often become centres of trade combinations and strikes, or of political agitation. The working man can now invest his savings in the hands of a respectable and solvent association, and need not fear that the provision he made for his children will be absorbed by the defalcation of some absconding treasurer.

The improvements in the system of insurance commend themselves, and need no advocate. We draw attention to them, confident that other Insurance Societies will find it their interest to adopt them.

THE Greeks and Romans were our masters in the numismatic art. He who has seen the beautiful bronze coins of Ptolemy and Berenice, or the Tetradrachms of Athens struck in the era of the Peloponnesian war, must have wondered at the skill of the graver, and the boldness of the impression. In our coinage the profile of the monarch scarcely projects from the level of the coin. A few years' use rubs away the effigies of the Sovereign and the legend. Nor are we improving in the art. The new bronze coinage is a miserable failure. It is too large, and, at the same time, too thin. The die has dinged the surface of the coin, so thin is the substance. The profile bears not the slightest resemblance to our Sovereign, and seems to have been modelled from the bust of the Empress Eugenie. The legend is in characters of the time of George the Second. The figure of Britannia on the reverse of our old coinage was originally modelled from one of the favourites of Charles II. In the new bronze penny, Britannia is an ungainly figure, with amazingly long legs. Perhaps because our motto at present is "Defence, not Defiance," the right hand of the figure rests upon a shield, while the trident is fixed in the left hand! If an Irish artist had perpetrated such a blunder in modelling, no ridicule would be spared. The coin ought to have been half the size and double the thickness. It would then be more convenient, and the design could have been executed in a bolder spirit. We feel that a great opportunity has been lost. Our coinage is inferior to that of any European nation. The taste and skill of English artists ought to have produced something not resembling so closely the copper coinage of the Turks. If the Mint can produce no better specimen of artistic skill than this long-expected penny, it would be better to entrust our coinage for the future to the button manufacturers of Birmingham.

The *Times* on Mr. John Bright's Speech at Birmingham.

It is pleasant to find a speech of Mr. Bright's with half of which we can agree. That energetic orator has just been promoting a "movement" in favour of the Freehold Land Societies of Birmingham, and, as was to be expected, has delivered himself of some decided views on the tenure of land in this country. The societies in question are formed for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of land in such small plots as will place the bargains within the reach of all who have saved a little money—the ultimate object, of course, being the acquisition of the vote which the land will convey. On this subject we need say very little. The scheme, whether judicious or otherwise, has been adopted by all political parties in turn, and the result will probably leave them much where they stood before. Mr. Bright's argument however, took a wider range than the mere advocacy of this particular "movement," and embraced the various conditions affecting the sale and purchase of land under our present system. According to this argument the laws of primogeniture and entail are especially pernicious to the well-being of the population, and the practices connected with the transfer of land scarcely less so. Together, they have the effect of locking up the land in few hands, and excluding the people at large from the possession of any "small portion of the soil of the country" in which they live. All such laws and usages ought to be swept away. Land ought to be free, just as cotton is free and corn is free. It ought to be readily negotiable, obtainable at a moderate price, and distributed among the population more generally, instead of being accumulated in the hands of particular families or proprietors. That is Mr. Bright's theory, which, indeed, he has inculcated upon many previous occasions, and he, of course, concludes with an inference that it would, if practically carried out, elevate the political character of the nation, improve its social prospects, and confirm its public liberties.

We have said that on this occasion we can go half way with Mr. Bright's arguments, but we are by no means clear as to the exact scope of his proposition. If his object in denouncing the law of primogeniture and entail is simply to dismember all considerable estates, and dispossess all large proprietors, we can comprehend his sentiments, though we do not share them; but if he was addressing himself to the subject before the meeting, we do not see the force of his harangue. People are already free to associate and buy land, nor is there any difficulty in finding land to buy. In all but a few exceptional districts of the country, land may be had at almost any time and in almost any quantity. Our advertising columns give proof enough of this. It is pretty nearly as easy to make an investment in land as in the funds or in railways; nor is the price at all extravagant in comparison with other securities. Notwithstanding the solidity of the property, and the favour in which landed estate is always held, it can be bought to pay a better interest than Consuls. At this moment a working man who had saved enough to buy an income of 40s a-year in the funds could buy a larger income in freehold land with the same money. Of course, there is some difficulty in meeting with a number of small bargains in the market, but that is precisely the difficulty which Land Societies are calculated to remove, by purchasing large estates for the purpose of dissection and distribution; and it would certainly not be experienced in a less degree if Mr. Bright's theory were in full operation. Our Land Societies would be a good deal more puzzled in France, where estates are perpetually cut up, than in England, where they are allowed to accumulate. There are no people so tenacious of land as the small proprietors of France, who will cling to their plots, in spite of debt and mortgages, long after they should have been sent into the market.

Mr. Bright evinced a remarkable consciousness of the infirmity of his own case. He could not so much as describe the abominations of the law of primogeniture and entail without observing that he should, no doubt, be told by "editors of newspapers" and others that the restrictions he spoke of did not exist. He was fain to qualify his own words, and that so materially as to leave very little residue behind. We certainly must remind him, exactly as he had anticipated, that "there is no such thing in England as the law of primogeniture," and that "the laws of entail are not as they used to be." A man may dispose of his estate precisely according to his own caprices, and if, failing such disposition on his part, the law gives it to his eldest son, that is because there is a fair presumption from the majority of examples that he would have done this very thing himself if he had done anything at all. We have no wish, however, to blink the question. It is quite true that in this country tradition favours, and the law to some extent admits, the accumulation of landed property; whereas in some other countries tradition and law work in the opposite direction, and it is perfectly reasonable to inquire which of these two principles is the better one. For the answer we can hardly do better than turn to France, where exactly such a revolution as Mr. Bright contemplates has, within the last 70 years, been actually accomplished. The soil of France is, for the most part, parcelled out among an infinity of small proprietors, and the Legislature has done all in its power to perpetuate this distribution and prevent the accumulation of that species of property. Looking at Frenchmen, then, from Mr. Bright's point of view, are they better off than we are? Are the agricultural classes of France more enterprising and prosperous than ours? Do the French people generally enjoy greater political freedom? Have any of those fortunate results ensued which Mr. Bright now confidently predicts as contingent on the adoption of his theory? Not one, and that Mr. Bright knows as well as we do. Landed proprietors and country gentlemen have, indeed, almost ceased to enter as a class into the composition of the French nation, and, if that result would be sufficient to satisfy Mr. Bright, no doubt it might be attained here; but it is certain, as experience can make it, that the country would be none the more prosperous for it, nor its liberties the more secure.

Where Mr. Bright was right was in his description of the cumbrous and complicated forms by which the transfer of land is impeded, though we should give him greater credit for his agitation on the point if we could recollect that he or his friends had ever been active in supporting the numerous measures which have been introduced for mitigating the evil. Beyond doubt the complications thrown either by law or lawyers about the sale of land are enough to disgust any purchaser with his bargain, but even here it is the landholders themselves who are the chief sufferers. They find their land at times almost unsaleable, though they may be really anxious to sell, while others are as desirous of buying. The disputable nature of titles, the obscurity and expense of the inquiries requisite for establishing them, and the length of time over which the process of transfer is protracted are all so many obstacles to the purchase, and consequently to the sale of land, though they would be felt less by the members of Land Societies than by any other persons. But the truth of the matter is that Mr. Bright's leading theory respecting the value of "small portions of the soil" is altogether a mistake. Excepting for incidental advantages, a small piece of land is of no use to anybody, and is decidedly a bad property to hold. A man may buy it for the vote it carries, or for a garden or paddock or poultry-yard, and, if he has the money to keep it up, it will yield him a good return in gratification or amusement. To suppose, however, that the mere possession of an acre or half an acre of the soil will confer upon a man any peculiar advantage not derivable from its equivalent under the other form of property is an utter fallacy. In point of fact, such plots of land cost money not only to buy, but to keep. They are little luxuries; very agreeable, but absolutely unremunerative; and if a poor man had such a bit of property the wisest thing he could do would be to sell it at once. If he attempted to "live on it" he would find himself in the hands of mortgagees and money-lenders before twelve months were over, as is seen in France, where half the petty proprietors are held in bondage by the tradesmen of the nearest towns. The accumulation of land, in short, which, after all, is not greater than the accumulation of money, is so strictly consequent upon the very nature of things that it requires arbitrary laws to prevent it, and that fact ought to be pretty decisive of the whole merits of the question.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

If the opinions of the few who profess to be initiated into the mysteries of Cabinets can be taken as authority, we are to have Lord John Russell's dear little bill brought before the public again next session! As Lord John submitted the bill to his colleagues, report says it was in almost the old shape, for the vanity of the noble lord was insensible to its defects; but a mild rejoinder from Mr. Milner Gibson one the one side, and the Premier on the other, caused him to allow certain changes to be made, not very material, but so as to accommodate the darling to views expressed by the Opposition and the benches below the gangway. What between his anxiety about Italy, and his throws for reform the noble lord has not grown an inch in mind or body since he last appeared in the House of Commons. Indeed, the few chances I have of looking on his figure these dull days remind me of Sidney Smith's explanation to the people of Exeter, who expressed astonishment at his diminutive size. The witty Dr. said he had been larger, but his anxiety for reform had dwarfed his growth; whereupon his sympathizers of the Exe wept. The Ballot admirers and Radical supporters of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs are in a weeping condition at present, that all their influences over him have not improved his mental calibre, but promise him a lesson when the time comes. The Premier has busied himself latterly, in his spare minutes making minute inquiries with reference to the workings of several departments. The junior officials have been reporting to their chiefs, and the chiefs have sent minutes to head quarters.

Mr. Gladstone has also been exciting the Government offices to unusual activities, through a desire to get up the necessary accounts upon which to found his Budget of 1861. Rumours say he is not at all frightened with his sweeping measures of last Session, and in reliance on the prestige acquired thereby—a prestige which must exist in the Chancellor's imagination only—intends to frighten the world and Great Britain, into the belief that he is somebody, by the decisive move that he will make the coming spring in our financial arrangements.

A great discussion has agitated all ranks from linguists to newspaper writers, on the merits of the spelling on the new coinage. The *Post*, some days ago, announced its recall, in consequence of the mistake in selection of "Britt," but the *Post* fell into a mistake in consequence of no appearance in the *Gazette* of its proclamation, and until such the coinage came to a stand still. I believe the contraction "Britt." was selected, after much deliberation, to represent Brittaniarum, Great Britain and Ireland, and that the umpire on the point was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Whatever opinions may be expressed in reference to our Statesman's financial frenzy, no one will dispute his authority on a classical point. However, it is stated, on good authority, that the letters D. G., which Mr. Shiel omitted, but was obliged, in deference to the indignant protest of the English people, to re-insert, were unpalatable to the High Church notions of Mr. Gladstone, who thought there should be no allusion to the Grace of God in the matter. The new coins seem to furnish the principal ware for many of our tradesmen here, for they have filled their windows with them, and promise them in change, to anyone making a purchase. The composition consists of 94 parts of copper, three of tin, and four of brass, and about 24,000 are issued from the Mint every hour.

The great will case of the clockmaker Dent, on the decision of which, a business, producing £8,000 a year, and a neat sum of £50,000 was to find an owner, has been decided against the Queen's Counsel, Denison. The name of Dent is of world wide fame for his clock-making genius, and Denison promises to add to the many *soubrequets* already enjoyed by him, that of willmaker. It does not speak much for the professional reputation of this lawyer, a near relative to the Speaker of the Commons, to be found preparing, in his own favour, a will for a man suffering from *delirium tremens*, and the entire profession are elated at the result. Mr. Denison, having already figured in the courts in connection with Big Ben, is known ever since amongst his friends by the title of Bell Savage, a play upon Belle Sauvage. The scene in court these last few days was a "jolly shine," to use the Queen's Counsel's own words.

A French carpet company has spent £3,000 on a commission, to study the market which Great Britain is likely to open to their wares, competing with Kidderminsters. This is one of the fruits of the new Tariff, and the Coventry silk ribbon weavers, in anathemas against its authors, exhibit their starving condition to the world as another.

The misstatments of the *Times* special correspondent to America Mr. Woods, are receiving daily fresh contradictions. A gentleman a native of Virginia, writes in astonishment, denying that any insults were offered to the Prince of Wales in Virginia, though abundance was written on the subject at the time. As everyone asks who is Mr. Boultby the *Times'* correspondent in China who has fallen into the hands of the pigtails, I now state that he is an ex-solicitor, who, having been introduced to the *Times* in connection with his profession, was induced to resign it in favour of the pen.

The delay in the departure of Count Persigny from this country was caused by the illness of the Countess, whom her medical advisers recommended to postpone her northern journey.

Sir John Bowring does not, I believe, intend to return to Hong-Kong, though all the daily papers announced his being booked for the Governorship.

Mr. Disraeli's intended visit to Leeds was announced prematurely. The invitation was from a Mechanic's Institute, not Temperance Society, and the announcement was made as soon as the invitation was given, and before acceptance.

The good offices of the Queen have interposed, and the Empress of the French will return to France with different feelings towards the Emperor than she entertained on the occasion of her abrupt departure. So say the west end loungers, and in speaking of this goodness of heart which has actuated her Majesty, I do not feel that I am transgressing the limits to which newspaper gossip should confine itself. The Empress was to have gone to the Isle of Wight after her visit to Windsor, but the journey is said to be abandoned from the same cause which has prevented the Queen making her December trip to that Island, the prevalence of sickness.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

A gigantic scheme has been proposed for the improvement of London and the Thames, by Mr. Edward Find, of Chepstow. The plan proposes that a canal should be made from Vauxhall to Deptford. If you look at a map of London you will remark that the river, when it comes to Deptford, takes a turn northward for about a mile, and then turns west (that is to say, coming up the river). It then proceeds westward for about three miles, when it dips southward again for about a mile, when it pursues its original westerly course. Now this meandering may be all very well for Old Father Thames, who wishes to peep at the pretty pets of Pimlico, but it necessitates the loss of two miles (not to speak of occasional twists). The only remedy, however, is not to take notice of these vagaries, but, commencing at Deptford, instead of wasting a mile northward to cut right through to Vauxhall, thus saving two sides of a sort of figure which, for the nonce, we will call a rectangular parallelogram. Just look at the map again, and you will be convinced that, taking into consideration time, distance, and economy, the project is expedient. But then, you may say (and I like to anticipate the query), "What is to become of the valuable space thus cut off?" In the first place, it is not to be unoccupied. It will be a sort of lake, the upper part of which, from Vauxhall to London Bridge, will be available as a place of recreation. The sewers of the city being diverted, the stream will recover its pristine purity, and the words of Denham, the Irish poet, will be again applicable—

> Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull,
> Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

Far from being a nuisance, its banks will be sought for health, and will make a pleasant promenade; magnificent palaces will spring up on both sides, and on summer evenings gilded barges will be seen floating, adorned with tapestry and silkin awnings, and decorated with gorgeous flags! There will be large gates at both ends, to make it independent of the tide, so far as depth of water is concerned. The lower part of this lake, from London Bridge to Deptford, will be one huge dock, into which on account of the permanency of deep water, the largest vessels may enter. Warehouses, wharves, and stores may monopolise this portion, as all the navigation will proceed through the canal. In fact, this scheme is about the grandest conceivable. There is not a single objection to the metropolis which it will not in one way or another remove. Having heard and approved of all this, there remains but one question to be asked—Will it pay? and as there is not the least chance of an answer in the affirmative, the question is more fitted for poets than engineers.

For some time past the railway world has been, so to speak, at sixes and sevens on the question of broad or narrow gauges. The Great Western Railway has had the broad gauge all along—and most comfortable it is too—far more so than the narrow gauge, on which the carriages swing from side to side whenever the train goes very fast. It has been found lately that however convenient broad gauges may be for a single line, still, that when another railway company's carriages are permitted to enter on them, after having run on narrow gauges previously, the chances are—collision, fatal accidents, &c. This has induced a discussion, and the members of other companies have been fierce against a project which renders their right of use a nullity. The advocates of the continuance of the broad gauge on the Great Western have been just as strenuous in support of their system, and things were about to assume a serious aspect, when a compromise has been come to. Neither plan is to be ignored; both are to be tried in a mixed gauge. If the distance between the rails on the broad gauge is too much for the narrow gauge trains, a rail will be interposed to suit the latter. This compromise seems to have gained the approval of all, and with the extension of the narrow gauge to a considerable part of the Great Western, we can foresee the ultimate application of the narrow gauge to all English railways.

The public mind has received quite a surprise from the declaration by Anne Padfield, the condemned prisoner, that she is innocent of the deed. It is also said that she incriminates others. Who the "others" may be it is not fair to guess, but general suspicion can only suspect one—that one who had most interest in the child's death. No mention of name is made, and it may merely be a ruse to create suspicion and bring about commutation.

Free libraries are proposed for nearly every town of importance now. We shall shortly have the London one ready, and I see that, in consequence of a present of 4,000 volumes, Sunderland is about to establish one. Why should not the chief towns of Ireland follow the example?

The *Times*, in its article on the late case of proctors' right, made several remarks in favour thereof. The tone of the article was to the effect that, in an university town, especially where the population was small, exceptional regulations were not only beneficial, but necessary, for the preservation of morality. This induced a correspondent from Colchester to offer some observations on the advisability of adopting somewhat similar measures in regard to military stations. The state of morality he describes as existing in the neighbourhood of Colchester is anything but edifying, and no doubt a great deal of good might be done by applying proctoral remedies in our camp towns.

Volunteers seem now to have attained a status in society. Curiosity no more follows in their wake, and ragged urchins desist from asking questions relative to the death of "the dog." They are seen as a matter of course in the theatres, and are frequently beheld in the Haymarket. On a recent occasion one was brought up for assault, and in two or three other instances members of rifle corps have been amenable to justice. No place or hour is now sacred from their incursions, and even Sala, in his *Temple Bar*, gives us to understand that it is an impossibility to walk through Sloane-street of an evening without meeting a Volunteer in full fig—(idiom derived from the first full dress on record), playing "the Power of Love" on an accordian. With the dress of soldiers our gallant Volunteers seem to have imbibed some of their habits. Jones, formerly a model of a young man, an abjurer of Evans' and a dissenter from the Coal Hole, has become metamorphosed into a semi-moustached son of Mars, ready at a wink to pitch into a passenger, or thoroughly decided as to not going home before morning. This is all very fine for young sparks out on a lark, but when bayonets come into the question, the affair assumes a totally different aspect, and will necessitate some stringent measures for the preservation of human life. In fact, Volunteers must not be allowed to wear their bayonets off drill.

On Saturday last, two men had a difference of opinion concerning the equity of a toss for a shilling. One, a Volunteer, got angered (being in the wrong), and finished the affair by stabbing his companion. Fortunately it was in the arm, and no evil result ensued—except, indeed, the escape of the assailant.

A pitiful case was brought yesterday under the notice of Mr. Leigh, at the Worship-street Police-court, which, if it proves nothing, at least demonstrates of what flinty stuff the hearts of workhouse officials are composed. A poor charwoman, named Sarah Wilkinson, who brought a little girl, called Eliza Clarke, with her, told the magistrate that the little child was alone in the world. The child's mother, a decent woman, had lived in the same court with her (Mrs. Wilkinson), and had supported herself and her little girl as well as she could. After a time she disappeared, but the little girl was left with no one to look after her. For a day or so she lived in the room her mother used to keep, living on the "scrips and scraps" of the poor neighbours. Soon, however, she was turned out of the room by the landlady, who wanted to let it to a new tenant, and had to go about begging. The people of the court gave her as much as they could, but they had too many incumbrances of their own to support her any more. In this strait she was taken by Mrs. Wilkinson to the workhouse, where, after fully stating the case, Mrs. Wilkinson was charitably informed that she had no business to interfere, and was sent away with the understanding that it was nothing to the poorhouse officials if the girl died in the streets. On hearing the story, the magistrate sent the child again to the workhouse, with orders for its admission.

Charles Dickens' story of "Great Expectations" appeared in New York a week before it came out here, in consequence of advanced sheets, sold by the author to Harper, the American publisher, for £1,125. By this means Harper will forestall all other publishers, and will have circulated thousands before the copies arrive in America in the usual way. In the same way Harper has secured the early sheets of Thackeray's new story in the *Cornhill* for £600. A greater speculation than even these is about to be entered on. Rumour saith that Mr. Bonner, the owner of the *Ledger*, weekly periodical, has induced the Prince of Wales to write a description of his tour in America for the *Ledger*, on condition that Mr. Bonner will pay off the National Debt of England!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Perhaps our correspondent, "S. O. S." could make it convenient to call on the Editor, at our Office.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 5.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday comprised his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness Princess Alice, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Colonel Seymour (Scots Fusilier Guards), Baron von Westerweller, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Major Cowell, R.E., and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

On Wednesday the Empress of the French honoured with a visit the establishment of Messrs. Everington and Graham, on Ludgate-hill. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duchess de Montebello, Madame de Saulcy, and the Marquis de la Grange.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey are about to entertain a select circle of friends at Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have arrived in town, from the Marquis Conyngham's seat in Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, have during the past week, entertained a select family circle on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, the Hon. Adelaide Barrington and Mr. Balfour.

Lord Edward Howard, M.P., passed through town on Wednesday, from Glossop, Derbyshire, on his way to Arundel Castle, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Norfolk.

The Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lauderdale, will be filled by Mr. Robertson, M.P., of Ladykirk.

FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.

The mortal remains of this widely-esteemed and respected physician were interred at Mount Jerome Cemetery, yesterday morning. In the death of Sir Henry Marsh the citizens of Dublin have, indeed, sustained a loss to which time can alone reconcile them. Beloved by all with whom he ever came in contact; regarded with respect by men in every station and rank; ever kind, gentle, and considerate in his intercourse with the suffering and the sick, he has left behind him a memory which can never die until the honourable profession which he sustained by his dignity and adorned by his generosity shall have ceased to exist. The many benefits which he conferred upon the medical institutions of Dublin must ever be remembered. He has, indeed, erected with his own hands the monuments which shall survive after his death to bear witness of his deep zeal and interest in the common welfare of his fellow-citizens. To have earned so worthy a name, and to have proved his right to the warm regards of all who knew him, was a compensation for the laborious and beneficent life he led. Sir Henry, during his long career, never for a moment lost sight of the responsibility of his position. He was, from the first, aware of what important results must flow from his encouragement of local, as well as other institutions, and, with that caution and judgment which have distinguished his practice, he ever hesitated to lend his sanction to anything which did not promise favourably to all, while he was always foremost in countenancing and supporting that which tended to the general good. Nor is the regret for the loss of this excellent physician experienced in his profession and the higher circles of society alone, for, also, among the poor, to whose wants and necessities, physically and socially, he was invariably prompt and cheerful to administer, will be found many to deplore his absence from amongst them. It is well known that his visits to persons in humble circumstances were often made gratuitously, and that the fee, which was, perhaps, hard earned to obtain his professional advice, was frequently refused, and, if accepted, returned through some other hand. The catalogue of Sir Henry's kindnesses in this and other respects is filled with the names of many who are grateful to-day, and will join in the general regret at his death. His whole life may be told in one line, that "none can speak ill of him, and all well." He was followed to the grave by his friends and the members of his own profession, many of whom had watched with interest his rapid progress towards distinction, and the great success which attended him on all sides. The goodness of his life is well attested by the numerous friends who were present yesterday at his interment, for it is truly said, "nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest."

Shortly after eight o'clock, the carriages of the nobility and gentry of Dublin began to arrive at the residence of the deceased, Merrion-square, and, at a little before nine, the body was removed from the house and deposited in the hearse. The coffin is made of oak, highly polished, and neatly mounted, bearing a simple inscription :—

"SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.,
DIED 1ST DECEMBER, 1860,
AGED, 70."

The inside of the coffin is of shell and lead. The funeral cortege, numbering at least 200 vehicles, proceeded along the square, up by the North and West sides of Stephen's-green, through Harcourt-street, along the Circular-road to Mount Jerome. The chief mourners were, the present Sir Henry Marsh, Major 3rd Dragoon Guards; Mr Frank Marsh, General Johnston, Major Wolseley, Rev C Wolseley, Mr Charles Mahon, Mr James Johnston, Mr Thomas Kemmis, Mr Robert Kemmis, Mr Arthur Kemmis, Rev J Jelly, Mr George Crampton, Dr Stokes, Dr. Freke, Dr Banks, Dr Burke, Dr Hill, and Dr Barton. Amongst those who were on the ground were, Lord Walter Butler, Lord James Butler, Master Litton, Baron Fitzgerald, Dr Adams, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon Fleming, M D, R C S I; Dr Butcher, Chairman of the Court of Examiners, R C S I; Dr Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums; Dr Hutton, Dr Croker, Surgeon Cusack, Colonel Roe, Dr Corrigan, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr Hamilton, Dr Ledwich, Judge Crampton, Dr Wilmot, Dr Wilde, Dr Collis, Surgeon Porter, M D; Dr Wharton, Dr Hatchell, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums; Dr Geoghegan, Dr Kirwan, City Coroner; Dr Stewart, Rev Dr Todd, S F T C D; Sir J Kingston James, Bart; Dr Ferguson, Dr Sweetman, Dr Joliffe Tuffnell, Dr Croker, Dr Ryan, Dr Mapother, Mr G Roe, Mr H A Hamilton, Mr John French, Colonel O'Neill, Captain Henry, Mr Lowry Balfour, Dr Brereton, Mr George Lefroy, Mr Watkins, Mr Keogh, Mr Calvert Stronge, Mr LaTouche, Dr Coulter, Mr Brereton, Q C; Dr O'Reilly, Dr Ringland, Dr Kinahan, Dr Kidd, Dr Robert Law, Dr Barker, Dr Jameson, Dr Apjohn, Dr Minchin, Dr Owens, Dr Monks, Dr Banks, Wicklow; and several others.

On arriving at the cemetery, the coffin was borne to the chapel, where the impressive service for the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Wolseley and the Rev. Mr. Quinton. The body was then taken to the vaults under the chapel, where it will remain for a time until a place be built for it. The mace of the College of Physicians was carried behind.

Numbers of Sir Henry Marsh's tenantry, from Kilkenny, formed part of the procession, together with the workmen in his employment, and the servants of the house. They were all accommodated with carriages. The Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gough, Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, and the Lord Chief Baron, sent their carriages. Large numbers of the students of the various Hospitals, especially from Dr. Steevens', followed the remains to the grave. It had been their intention to form a procession and walk after the hearse, but the extreme wetness of the morning prevented them from doing so.

Since Sir Henry's death the different schools of medicine and surgery in Dublin were closed, and the meeting of the Pathological Society, which was to have been held on Saturday, was postponed. Thus has Sir Henry Marsh passed away from amongst us: the skilful physician has been taken to his rest by the great and Omniscient Physician of souls. Well may it be said, in conclusion, that his life was happy, since "conscientia bene actae vitae multorumque, bene factorum recordatio jucundissima est."

All the English mails by (s.s.) North American were landed at Londonderry, except those for Liverpool.

The Church.

WATERFORD CLERICAL MEETING.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel was obliged from ill-health to put off the clerical meeting intended to be held at the Palace, Waterford, to-day, but we are happy to be able to say his lordship is gradually improving.

ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN.—The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin intends to hold an ordination in the new cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the month of December.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements are in progress for the erection of an additional bishopric in New South Wales, the seat of which will probably be at Goulburn.

(From the *Christian Examiner*.)

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Diocese of Clonfert—Rev Robert Homes Orr, to the curacy of Ballymacward; patron the Rector.

Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross—Rev John Murphy, to Ballinadee and Treasurership to Cork Cathedral; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Down and Connor—Rev John Crossley, to the curacy of St Mathew's, Belfast; patron, the Vicar of Belfast. Rev Thomas Cosgrave, B A, to the rectory of Lambeg patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Dromore—Rev Guy Carleton L'Estrange, B A, to the vicarage of Kilbroney; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Dublin—Rev Edward Metcalf, to the perpetual curacy of St George, Balbriggan; patron, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Rev John Cole Coghlan, to the vicarage of Killelan, Kildare; patron, the Archbishop. Rev James Fitzgerald Gregg, M A, to the assistant chaplaincy of Bethesda, patron, the Rev John Alcock.

Diocese of Ferns—Rev W Pennefather, to the rectory and vicarage of Templeshambo; patron, the Bishop. Rev C J Townsend, to the rectory of Duncormuck; patron, the bishop. Rev L Hinson, to the vicarage of Bannow; patron the bishop. Rev W Brandon, to the rectory of Liskinfere; patron, the bishop.

Diocese of Killala—Rev John Fish, to the curacy of Crossmolina; patron, the Incumbent.

Diocese of Tuam—Rev William D Griffith, to the assistant curacy, Tuam; patron, the Incumbent.

The Rev Trevor W Wheeler, A B, Curate of Ballygar, has been appointed Deputation Secretary to the Irish Society.

RESIGNATIONS.

Diocese of Clonfert—Rev Robert Holmes Orr, Missionary for Irish Society, Ballinasloe; patron, the rector.

Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross—Rev. John Murphy, the rectory of Kilmocomogue or Bantry; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Down and Connor—Rev. Alexander Orr, the rectory of Lambeg; patron, the Bishop.

Diocese of Dromore—Rev. Edward John Evans, M A, the Vicarage of Kilbroney; patron the bishop.

Diocese of Dublin—Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, M A, the perpetual curacy of St. George, Balbriggan; patron, G. Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

Diocese of Ferns—Rev. W. Pennefather, the rectory of Liskinfere; patron, the bishop. Rev C J Townsend, the Vicarage of Bannow; patron, the bishop. Rev E Hinson, the curacy of Templeshambo; patron, the rector. Rev W Brandon, the Union of Crosspatrick; patron, the bishop.

Diocese of Killala—Rev Thomas Leader Hanson, the curacy of Ballysokeery; patron, the incumbent.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Bray Young Men's Christian Association to Mrs. Fullarton, for a donation of 5 volumes for the library.

Thankfully to acknowledge a handsome donation of books for the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, from H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Mountjoy-square, per Messrs. W. Curry and Co.

From Mr. B. L. Guinness to the individual who sent him, on the 5th instant, in a sealed envelope, £50 for the Syrian Christians. This munificent donation is evidently from the person who, on the 14th November, sent £50 for this purpose, and £100 for the Turkish Missions.

The Minister and Deacons of York-street Chapel thankfully acknowledge the sum of £43 1s 1½d, being the amount collected after the anniversary sermons preached on Sunday last by the Rev. John Hall and Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, including the following donations received since :—B. L. Guinness, Esq., £1; Charles Gaussen, Esq., £1; Thomas Gresham, Esq., £1; Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co., per Rev. J. Hall, £1.

Mercer's Hospital—Thanks, from Mr. Shaw to Dr. Osborne, for one guinea, being an insurance fee connected with the hospital.

Sempstresses' Relief Association, 76, Grafton-street.—Thanks are returned to Jill for a one pound donation to the funds of the above institution.

The Army.

The following movements and appointments in the Royal Artillery are announced in a general regimental order, dated the 4th inst.:—Lieut D M Wilson, of the 4th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Sandilands; Lieut Smyth-Wyndham has been appointed to the Horse Brigade, vice Sandilands promoted. The following removals of officers are also announced, viz.:—Captain Sandilands, from Ireland to Corfu; Lieut Smyth-Wyndham, from Corfu to Ireland. The following is to be the distribution of the assistant-surgeons of the brigades serving in India, viz.:—11th Brigade, J H Hearn, from 13th brigade; L H Halahan, MD, from 14th brigade; T J Orton, from 14th brigade; W Y Jeeves, from 13th brigade; J W Rimmer, as per general regimental order, 1st April, 1859; H F Paterson, MD, from 14th brigade; R D Burns, MD, from 14th brigade; A P Cowan, MD, as per general regimental order, July 2, 1860, 13th brigade; R A Chapple, from 14th brigade; R U Cashman, MD, as per regimental order, April, 1, 1859; J H Finnemore, from 11th brigade; A J L Hepworth, as per general regimental order, April 1, 1859; R W Clifton, from the 14th brigade; A D Gulland, M D, from 14th brigade; A W P Pinkerton, M D, as per general regimental order, April 1, 1859; R C Crean, as per general regimental order, November 28, 1859. 14th brigade, J Barker, from 13th brigade; W Haughton, M B, from 11th brigade; G Sharp, from 11th brigade; A R Smith, from 11th brigade; J M Taylor, from 13th brigade; D F de Hodgson, M D, as per general regimental order, 1st of April, 1859; G D Milne, M D, from 13th brigade; W Tanner, from 11th brigade. The following appointments and removal of master gunners have been approved by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, viz.:—Battery Sergeant Major Matthew Renham, of the Coast Brigade, to be master gunner at Shoreham, vice Wright, pensioned; Sergeant Bernard Dolan, of the Coast Brigade, to be master gunner at Ware Basin Battery, Sunderland, by augmentation, and Master Gunner Robinson to be removed from the North Fort, Liverpool, to the Hengh battery, Hartlepool.

The following have retired from the army:—Captain Arthur F Dawson, 6th Dragoons; John E K Morley (cornet) 15th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, Grenadier Guards; Captain Young, 26th Foot; Brevet Major the Hon Edward S Plunkett, 95th Foot; Lieutenant R Elliott, 55th Foot; and Lieutenant Talbot De B Hughes from the Cape Mounted Rifles.

The cavalry cornetcies do not now present so many vacancies. From the 65 existing at the commencement of the year they are now reduced to 28; of which four exist in the 5th Lancers, three in the Inniskilling Dragoons, two in each 3rd Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 4th Light Dragoons, 8th, 11th, and 18th Hussars, and one each in the 1st, 2nd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 14th Light Dragoons, 16th and 17th Lancers. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 13th Light Dragoons, and 15th Hussars, have no vacancies. It should be noticed, however, that there are three lieutenantcies unfilled in the King's Dragoon Guards, two of which have been vacant since the 21st September, and the remaining one since the 21st October 1859.

The Navy.

The instruments used on board her Majesty's ship Bulldog, for the purpose of obtaining specimens from the bottom of the sea were an American invention, and proved so entirely useless for the purpose that other means had to be devised to obtain the desired result. This was obtained through the ingenuity of Mr. W. H. Steil, assistant engineer on board, who devised an instrument of a very simple and effective nature, which answered the purpose required admirably, and which has brought up 24 ounces in 1,913 fathoms. On one occasion, in 180 fathoms, it brought up two ounces of gray mud and 12 stones, some of the latter as large a fowl's egg, and others the size of a hazel nut. It is adapted for either deep or shallow waters, as in using it in water over 200 fathoms, two slung shots are hung on branching hooks and are disengaged by the same motion which opens the jaws of the instrument on its contact with the bottom. Dr. Wallich, the naturalist to the Bulldog's expedition, suggested the application of indiarubber bands for the purpose of closing the jaws more forcibly, and which were used on some occasions. It is intended to carry out some experiments with Mr. Steil's instrument, and one on a principle suggested by Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, in the course of a few days, at Spithead. Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock will be succeeded in the command of the Bulldog by Commander H. F. M'Killop, who distinguished himself highly while in command of the Viper in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff. The present senior lieutenant of the Bulldog, C. Parry, will join the Hero, 91, screw, at Devonport, and will be succeeded in the Bulldog by Lieut. E. D. Acklow.

The following gentlemen have been nominated to naval cadetships:—John Mackenzie M'Qahae, Edward Blakemore Fletcher, James Vere Darley, Edward Amphlett, and Douglas Methuen Forsyth.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.—The continued efforts of the friends of this popular preacher to rear the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and open it free of debt, have hitherto been very successful, as already nearly £25,000 have been collected and spent. There is still required about £6,000 more to complete one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the metropolis. It will be capable of holding just twice the number of Exeter-hall, and one-third more than the Surrey Music-hall. The exterior is admitted by every one to be elegant, and the interior will be chaste and unpretending in its character, and afford commodious sittings for 6,000 persons. Various meetings are now being held in different parts of the metropolis, as well as Mr. Spurgeon's indefatigable preaching in all parts of the kingdom, with the view of raising the money needed. Hitherto the results have been flattering. On Monday evening last a meeting was held at Islington Chapel, when about £35 was secured. On Thursday last a meeting for this object was held at Greenwich, when £50 was collected. So great a favourite is the reverend gentleman that he is admired for the catholicity of his spirit by all the Nonconformists, as well as by the evangelical portion of the Established Church. The members of his church are now engaged getting up materials for a bazaar, under the patronage of Lady Burgoyne, to be held in the new building in the early part of the coming year, the proceeds to go towards realising the amount required. It is confidently expected that it will be opened for Divine service in March next. The building committee have determined upon giving all sections of the Christian church an opportunity of testifying their sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon, by allowing them the use of the chapel for one month previous to its being formally dedicated to the worship of the Almighty by the congregation under his pastoral care.—*London Times.*

FREEDOM OF LONDON TO GARIBALDI.—Mr. Richardson intends to move, in the Court of Common Council, a resolution to the effect that the freedom be presented to that noble, devoted, and disinterested hero, Garibaldi. Should this be carried, and the brave general accept the honour, he will meet with a recognition that will show him how responsive is the feeling of liberty in English hearts, even when the struggle for it does not affect English houses.—*City Press.*

Dr. David Dale Owen, the eminent geologist, died at New Harmony, Indiana, on the 13th ult. He was a son of the celebrated Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland, and a brother of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, late American Minister at Naples.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

DISCONTENT AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, DECEMBER 4.—The Teatro Nuovo was closed by the authorities yesterday evening. It was re-opened and illuminated by the people, who sung Garibaldian songs. The crowds afterwards dispersed without disorder. Yesterday a reactionary movement took place in the Abruzzi, but was suppressed by the troops and National Guard.

LEVY IN SOUTHERN ITALY—THE BRITISH LEGION.

The *Patrie* says it is expected that a levy of 150,000 men will be made in Southern Italy.

The same paper reports that on account of disunion existing between the inhabitants of Caserta and the English Legion, the latter will be disbanded. The *Patrie* adds, the Hungarian legion is being actively organised.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 6.—The negociations at Paris for a Commercial Treaty between France and Belgium are progressing favourably; when terminated negociations for a Commercial Treaty between the Zollverein and France will be opened at Berlin.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 1ST.—The French Ambassador continues to urge the extension of the French occupation of Syria. Petitions to that effect are being got up by the French agents amongst the Christians of Damascus and Beyrout. The Greek and Armenian patriarchs have been decorated by the Sultan. Exchange is falling; several Galatz houses have failed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 4.—Vessels laden with ammunition have been seized on the Danube. A table of the revenues of Turkey, signed by the Finance committee, has been despatched to Paris, for M. Mires.

FRANCE—ASSASSINATION OF AN IMPERIAL COUNCILLOR.

PARIS, DEC. 6.—M. [illegible] Poincot, President of one of the Chambers of the Imperial Courts of Paris, has been assassinated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Empress is not expected in Paris till the 10th. A report that she would return by way of Holland is not credited.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—Messrs. Rothschild have given notice that from this day they will pay the coupon of the Roman loan due on the 1st December.

Sir H. Davis, Chief Justice of Madras, died of dropsy on the 14th of Nov.

Dispatches were sent off yesterday evening to the Governor-General of Canada, *via* Londonderry.

Anne Padfield, the young woman convicted of the murder of her illegitimate child, was yesterday officially informed that the day for her execution was fixed for Monday, the 24th instant. Great exertions are making to obtain a reprieve.

The affairs of Streathfield, Mortimer, and Co. underwent further examination yesterday morning, in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Count Persigny is reported to be in favour of a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, and Count Morny against it.

The semi-official journals are less positive in contradicting the rumours of a dissolution. One of the Liberal journals thinks it would be better to postpone it until it is seen whether the new institutions work.

The nomination for Southwark is fixed for Monday.

There is no foundation for the report that Mr. Disraeli is to preside at a temperance soiree at Leeds.

CROYDON RACES.

Croydon Stand Plate—Red Rover, 1st; Sunbeam, 2nd; Cockatoo, 3rd. Five ran.

Metropolitan—Johnny 1st; Longrage, 2nd; Fearless, 3rd. Twelve ran.

LATEST BETTING.

Derby—6 to 1 agst Dundee (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Klarikoff (taken); 25 to 1 agst Nautilus (taken). Very little doing.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds steady, at closing prices of yesterday. This is settling day in this department. In the Share market the only feature of interest is a fresh advance in Midlands, and an improvement in Pernambuco Railway Shares. The renewed dulness of the Paris Bourse, and a fall of ½ per cent. there, has contributed to check the tendency to improvement.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, DEC. 6TH, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse has been rather animated. Rentes closed at 70.50, or about the same as yesterday.

DROGHEDA YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—DROGHEDA, THURSDAY, DEC. 6TH.—On yesterday evening the opening lecture of this session, in connection with the above association, was delivered in the lecture-room, Laurence-street. There was a large and respectable audience, and at eight o'clock the proceedings were opened by singing and prayer, after which Robert Bedford Daly, Esq., was called to the chair amid applause. Having briefly addressed the assembly in appropriate terms, the Rev. William Hoey, president of the association, introduced the new lecturer, William Crooke, of Coleraine. The subject of the lecture was "The Path to Success in Life," which was ably treated by Mr. Crooke, who, for upwards of an hour, delighted his hearers, and elicited from them many hearty bursts of applause. Brother George Ogle Davis moved, and the Rev. Benjamin A. Newcombe seconded, a vote of thanks to the reverend lecturer, which was carried with applause. Mr. Daly was then moved from the chair, and the Rev. B. A. Newcombe moved thereto, after which Brother James Latimer moved, and Brother Richard Burleigh Davis, V.P., seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Daly, which was carried by acclamations. The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.—*From a Correspondent.*

REJOICINGS IN KILLARNEY.—The announcement that a son and heir had been born to the noble house of Kenmare diffused, as might have been expected by those who witnessed the enthusiastic reception given to Lord Viscount Castlerosse and his lady on their first visit to Killarney after their marriage, universal joy. A numerous and respectable meeting was immediately improvised, in the court-house—James Donovan, Esq., R.N., in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved that there should be a general illumination and a bonfire on Friday night. This morning we learn that a supper on a large scale will take place, also on Friday evening, at the Kenmare Arms, the proprietor of which has ordered a large supply of fireworks, for an auspicious occasion which has brought joy to so many hearts in Killarney.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

MR. SIMS REEVES.—It is confidently expected that our celebrated English tenor will resume his professional duties at her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday next. The sudden death of his father is the cause of Mr. Reeves' non-appearance.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—At nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a German, named Frederick Posseman, aged thirty-five, was found hanging in a cell at the Bradford police-station. He had taken a belt from his waist, attached it to an iron bar at the window, and suspended himself by the neck to the other end. The prisoner had been in the employment of Mr. S. C. Lister, manufacturer, at Keighley, and was apprehended at Bradford, on Monday, by Inspector Shuttleworth, on a charge of robbing his employer of two or three cwt. of flax, flax yarn, paper, &c. He appeared in good spirits at four o'clock in the morning, when his cell was visited by an officer. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that "The deceased hung himself, but whether while in a state of temporary aberration of mind, or not, there was no evidence to show."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES AS PUBLIC CARRIERS.—In the Wolverhampton County Court, on Tuesday afternoon, the London and North-Western Railway Company were the defendants in an action brought against them by John Gibbons, an Irish cattle dealer. Mr. J. Walker was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Motteram, barrister, represented the railway company. The particulars of demand alleged that the defendants as common carriers caused to be delivered to them, and they accepted and received from the plaintiff a certain horse, safely and securely to carry and convey upon their line of railway from Holyhead to Wednesfield Heath, and at Wednesfield Heath safely and securely to deliver the said horse to plaintiff. It was alleged that through the negligence of the company's servants at Wednesfield the horse was so injured that it was lost to the plaintiff, and plaintiff now claimed £16 as compensation. After a lengthy argument upon minor technical points, Mr. Motteram raised the objection that the plaintiff having, in consideration of a lower tariff being charged for carriage, signed a note at Chester releasing the company from all liability, he could not now sustain any claim in respect thereof. Mr. Walker argued that such a contract was unreasonable. Mr. Motteram said that as it at present stood the law was so indefinite, and the railway company were so anxious to get a decision upon the point, that he was willing to consent to a judgment in the plaintiff's favour for £14, subject to be set aside on appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

A VOLUNTEER USING HIS BAYONET.—On Saturday night two men, named Smith and Watson, employed by the Great Northern Railway at Doncaster, quarrelled at a beerhouse about tossing for a shilling. Smith won the toss, and Watson refused to pay it. Words then ensued and Watson was turned out of the house. Smith left a short time to go home, and on his way he saw Watson, who addressed him by saying, "Now, you——, do you want your shilling?" Smith said, "Yes I do," at the same time holding out his hand, expecting he was going to receive it. Watson, who had on his volunteer uniform, and carried his bayonet, drew it and stabbed Smith in the arm, at the same time saying, "I will stab you in the heart." Smith called out "Murder" and "Police," and Watson made off. Smith was conveyed home, and medical assistance was obtained. Smith, we are sorry to say, is much injured, but it is thought there is nothing fatal to be apprehended. The police were soon informed of the matter, but, owing to the interference of a comrade, Watson escaped, and has not since been heard of.

Yesterday Mr. P. Carstairs and Mr. Somerset Beaumont were nominated to fill the vacant seat in Newcastle. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Carstairs, and a poll demanded on behalf of Mr. Beaumont.

Mr. Craufurd, M.P., for Ayrshire, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., of Newcastle, Mr. Ashurst, of London, and Mr. M'Adam, of Glasgow, have been appointed a deputation to convey an invitation to Garibaldi to visit England.

A practical soldier writes to the *Times*, that some part of the fortification vote should be expended in the construction of iron-clad ships, mounting very heavy guns, to be stationed at our different ports.

The *Times* publishes an important address, issued by the seamen of the North of England to their brother mariners, giving their reasons for supporting the Admiralty scheme of forming a naval reserve.

Anne Padfield, now a convict in Newgate, has not yet been reprieved, and the Sheriffs will to-day formally announce to her that the day of the execution is fixed for December 24th.

Correspondence.

LORD PALMERSTON'S BISHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My eye has just caught a paragraph in your impression of Saturday, headed "Lord Palmerston's Bishops," which states that one rule in their selection seems to have been, "that they should be decided party men of the small extreme Evangelical section of the Church;" and, secondly, "that they should not have taken honors at the Universities."

Less for Lord Palmerston's sake than for the honour of the Evangelical clergy, permit me to remove the misrepresentation of the latter assertion.

Dr. Tait, present Bishop of London, was fellow, tutor, and public examiner at Oxford, and afterwards head master of Rugby. Dr. Baring (Gloucester and Bristol) was a double first; so, also, Hon. Dr. Waldegrave was double first in classics and mathematics, public examiner, and Bampton Lecturer. Dr. Longley (Durham) was a first-class man, public examiner, and master of Harrow. Dr. Wigram (Rochester) was also a high honor-man at Cambridge.

These constitute greatly the majority of Lord Palmerston's episcopal appointments, and they are names of which any party may well be proud. The Evangelical body have enrolled amongst [illegible] names of the highest scholarship, though, [illegible] St. Paul, they adopt the motto, "not to know anything amongst you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."—Your obedient servant,

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—POORS-RATE FOR THE YEAR 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in the report which appeared in your paper of this day, respecting the estimates presented at the board of guardians on yesterday (Wednesday), for the support of the poor of the North City Electoral Division of the North Dublin Union for the ensuing year. As I now have before me the several estimates, I am thus able to give you the correct figures:—

The amount required by Mr. Dooley's estimate ...	£13,934
Mr. Hyndman proposed one for	16,000

Mr. Norwood's estimate, which, with economy, would actually be sufficient, was £11,922 18s 9d; but, in order to meet all and every contingency, he proposed a rate of 1s 4d in the pound, which would produce, say £14,900, leaving a surplus of about £3,000. The clerk's first estimate was for £20,272 0s 11d, and proposing a rate of 1s 10d. This was the estimate proposed to be adopted by Mr. Arkins. On a division, it was lost by a majority of three; ten against, and seven for the estimate. The clerk's second estimate was for £19,348 17s 8d.—I am, your obedient servant,

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860. A GUARDIAN.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Under the above heading your correspondents have, from time to time, exposed the grievances under which railway travellers, especially those along the Kingstown line, have suffered. They have, however, omitted to notice several of the most glaring of the many instances of neglect and mismanagement which the passengers on that line have to complain of, and which are bearing daily fruit in loud murmurs and expressions of disapprobation on the part of the sufferers from them.

Let me ask the directors of that line if they have ever ventured within the precincts of the "cloacæ" at Westland-row? I presume, from the disgracefully dirty condition in which they are kept, that those gentlemen have too much regard for their health to risk it by breathing, even for a few minutes, the foul and miasmatous air which they there provide for their passengers.

Again, let me ask, what may be the object gained by the porters at each of the stations opening the doors of the carriages, and, after the lapse of a few seconds, "slamming" them again with a brutality and violence which shakes the whole carriage? Do they never consider the danger to the fingers of any incautious person who may put them in the way? Or would it not be better for them to watch the train as it arrives, and GENTLY open the doors for any person who may wish to alight?

One more growl, and I am done. Have any of the directors been at Salthill before the starting of the morning trains for the last few days? If they had, they would have seen old and infirm gentlemen standing unprotected in the pitiless rain, while the "apology for a station-house" was filled with waiting passengers. Is it true that two or three petitions for the enlargement of the station-house were forwarded by the travellers from that station to the board, without other result than a further encroachment on the scanty space allotted to them?

Although I have little hope that even the influence of the IRISH TIMES—that court of public justice—will make any impression on the company, who unfortunately possess a monopoly, still it is only right to let the public know the true state of the case, as a warning against incurring the annoyances which furnish the theme of

A SEVEN YEARS' VICTIM.

INADEQUACY OF MILITARY OFFICERS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 5th December, 1860.

SIR,—I would wish to make a few remarks upon the inadequacy of the pay of all ranks in the army, but particularly of those under that of field officers. The subaltern of the present day cannot live on his pay (I speak from experience); in fact, it is well known that the mess expenses and servants' wages swallow up about the whole of the pay of an ensign or lieutenant. I have before me an extract from an article in an old magazine of the year 1767, entitled, "A Letter to the Marquis of Granby," Commander-in-Chief of the army. It says:—"If we consider that the present pay of officers is the same as was established nearly a century ago, how much the value of money has sunk since that time, and how much the manner of living among all ranks and orders of men has become more expensive; it is well known that the pay of every commission under that of the colonel of a regiment is nothing but a mere subsistence."

If that was the case a century ago, how much more so now, when expenses of living, &c., have increased enormously? Is it fair to expect that an officer will take that interest in his profession which he ought to do, when he is thus pinched in money matters?

It also prevents many men who are willing to enter the service from coming in and making it their profession altogether (not selling out after a few years' soldiering), and who really love the profession of arms for its own sake.

The position of a captain is somewhat better, as he can just make both ends meet, but it is not in proportion to his social rank, or to what he is expected to do in that rank. Some eighteen months ago there was a great talk of increasing the pay of the army, which would have been a great boon to the subalterns in particular; but, like many other things that are really good, it has been suffered to be forgotten, though the pay of the private soldier, it is said, will be increased. Trusting you will excuse me for trespassing on the columns of your valuable paper—I am, sir, ever your obliged,

JUSTITIA.

THE KEEPING OF GREYHOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I see that Mr. Sandford Palmer insists that the keeping of greyhounds by unqualified persons is penal. He states in his letter, as appears in the IRISH TIMES of the 3rd December, "Unqualified persons are subject to the penalties enacted in 10 Wm. IV., ch. 8 (Ir. Act), which are those—forfeiture of the dog, and a fine of £5 on conviction." There is some mistake here, as there is no such act as 10, Wm. IV., he having died in the 7th year of his reign. But by 10, Wm. III., c. 8, s. 2, persons not having freehold of £40 yearly, or personal estate of £1,000 above debts, not to keep any hound or spaniel; but you will find by the 8th section of 27 Geo. III., c. 35, that, the qualification in this section mentioned is repealed, and the qualification and regulations necessary to entitle a person to have or keep a hound, are made the same as the qualification required to keep a setting dog, under the 10th section of this statute (10th William III., cap. 8). But as there is no positive penalty attached to the keeping of a setting dog by unqualified persons, by this 10th section (see part). 27th Geo. III. cap. 35, sec. 8, I consider I am correct in again stating that the keeping of greyhounds by unqualified persons is not penal; but, that the public may satisfy themselves without taking the trouble of looking through the old acts, I beg to refer them to that very useful work which every magistrate ought for his own sake to possess, Levinge's Justice of the Peace, pages 548 and 549, the sections 2 and 10, with the notes thereto. I would be very glad, indeed, as a sportsman, if Mr. Palmer's version of the act was correct, particularly now that there is no licence required for killing hares, which is very bad encouragement to those who take out licences.—Your obedient servant, R. A.

Coursing.

CORK SOUTHERN COURSING CLUB.

SECOND DAY.

Stewards—G Wise, T H Brodrick, James H Payne, J Russell, Dr Curtis, J Hawkes, H Duggan, Esqrs.

Judge—Q Hawkes, Esq.

MASSY CHALLENGE CUP.

Second Ties.

Mr Wise's Marmion beat Mr Bowen's Captain Jack (1)
Mr Holmes' Hammerlane beat Mr Fosberry's Fire Blast (1)
Mr Holmes' How-do-you-Do beat Mrs Beamish's Beauty
Mr W H Massy's Miss Cheese beat Mr Holmes' Honey Dew
Mr W H Massy's Mont Blanc beat Mr Foley's Kenilworth (lame)

Third Ties.

Marmion beat Hammerlane
Mont Blanc beat How-do-you-Do
Miss Cheese—a bye.

Fourth Ties.

Mr W H Massy's w bd b Mont Blanc, by Hector, out of Virago, beat Mr Wise's n s Marmion, by Rover, out of Katty, after two undecided heats.

Miss Cheese drawn from the severity of the byes.

The weather was extremely fine, and the coursing first-rate. The cup is now Mr. Massy's property, having won it last year.

A SCENE IN HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.—Last Sunday evening, at the close of the service, Mr. Beecher presented to the audience a mulatto girl, twenty-two years old, who had been purchased from her master in Maryland, for the sum of 1,200 dollars. He announced that of this amount 400 dollars had already been raised, and that 800 dollars was required, to perfect the negociation. Contribution plates were passed, and 511 dollars were thus raised, when a member of the congregation pledged his name for the balance. A lady, who had no money with her, deposited a gold ring on the plate, and Mr. Beecher, as the result of the effort was announced, placed it on the finger of the poor girl, telling her that she must keep it as her freedom sign. She was so overcome with her emotions that she fainted, and fell on the platform.—*Letter from New York.*

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF THE ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS OF IRELAND.

At the general half-yearly meeting of the Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland, held at the Solicitors' Hall, on Tuesday, November 27, 1860—

RICHARD J. T. ORPEN, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following report of the council was read by the secretary, and adopted by the meeting:—

In submitting to the society their report of the various matters which have engaged their attention during the past year, the council have much satisfaction in congratulating the society on the arrangement made by the benchers for enforcing in future a proper system of education for apprentices, previous to their being bound, as well as during their apprenticeship.

The subject of legal education had long engaged attention, and in Hilary Term last the council presented a further memorial to the benchers, urging its importance, and seeking for a prescribed course for testing the attainments of intended apprentices, and the fitness of those seeking to be admitted, feeling confident that such would lead to the elevation of the professional standard, and secure that education which the progress and enlightenment of the age so imperatively demand.

In answer to that memorial, your council, in the month of May last, received a report of the benchers on the subject, which concludes by stating it to be their opinion, "That it is expedient that further regulations should be made with respect to the education of persons seeking to be admitted attorneys or solicitors, and that such regulations should embrace, not only the education requisite prior to the party being permitted to be bound apprentice, but also his education during the period of his apprenticeship"—and annexing a code of rules which, for the information of the society and of the profession, your council have inserted in the appendix, together with such further information with reference thereto as has since been obtained from the under treasurer of the King's Inns.

It will be observed from those rules that after the 1st day of January, 1861, a *bona fide* examination will be held before a candidate will be permitted to be bound, and that before his admission as an attorney he must pass another *bona fide* examination, to test his professional attainments. The examination will be held at the King's Inns' lecture-room, in the week preceding each term, before the Legal Committee of the Benchers, the Moral Examiners of the three Law Courts, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the Incorporated Society of Attorneys. The names of those who pass the examination will be posted in the hall of the Four Courts and on the door of the lecture-room. A professorship of law is to be instituted by the benchers; the professor to be a member of the Irish bar, of not less than six years' standing, and to be remunerated from the funds of the King's Inns' Society; and in order to meet the expenses occasioned by these arrangements, each candidate for apprenticeship is to pay the sum of three guineas to the treasurer of the King's Inns.

The examination in law, including the practice of the courts and the general duties of an attorney, is to be held in the week previous to each term, at which all persons who have completed, or are within six months of completing, the period of their apprenticeship may present themselves for examination. Prizes and certificates of merit will be given to the most deserving, and no person apprenticed after the date of the benchers' report (22nd May, 1860) will be admitted to the profession who shall not pass the examination in law. Such a course of education, instruction, and examination will effectually exclude from the profession a class of persons totally unworthy of admission into it, from their previous habits in life and incompetency to discharge the duties of it, and will be a guarantee to the public that all the members of a body to whom are committed such vast responsibilities are capable of fulfilling the trust reposed in them.

In connection with this subject, your council refer to two cases in which they successfully opposed the application of two persons to be bound apprentices, who were, in the opinion of your council, totally unfit to take place amongst us.

One of them was upwards of thirty-six years of age; and it was found that he had been for years practising and charging for his services as if he had been admitted a member of the profession; the education he professed to have received was a mere form; his application was opposed by your council, and an investigation into his case being had before a special meeting of some of the benchers, his application was rejected.

The other was a publican, who added to that calling the conducting of law proceedings of a very objectionable character. His education, too, appeared to be of the lowest order, and being opposed by your council, some of the benchers present at a special meeting held for the purpose of investigating into his case, having tested his alleged classical acquirements by a very slight examination in Latin, he was found so entirely ignorant that the benchers considered it unnecessary to investigate the charges made against him, and rejected his memorial.

In concluding this disagreeable subject, your council trust the period so long and almost hopelessly looked for by your society has at length arrived, when cases such as those just referred to can no longer arise, and that your future councils will be spared the unpleasant duty of opposing applications of persons whose antecedents and ignorance unfit them for admission into the profession.

The attention of your council having been called to the prospectus of the "Registry Journal" (now discontinued), which professed to disclose all acts done by persons to affect their property, either by sale or incumbrance, during the week preceding each publication, and their notice having been also directed to other similar weekly lists of judgments and charges appearing in public offices against parties in trade and otherwise, your council presented a memorial expressing their views on the subject to the Lord Chancellor, his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and the chief judges of the three law courts, in whom the regulation of the judgment registry office is vested, and requested their lordships to prevent general searches being made in the record offices of the three law courts, or in the judgment registry office, for the purpose of obtaining such information as enabled the compilers to print such weekly lists.

Your council received a communication from the Lord Chancellor in reply to their memorial, stating that he would take an early opportunity of conferring with the Master of the Rolls and the chief judges on the subject, and that in the meantime he wished to be furnished with any suggestions the council could offer as to the best practical mode of attaining the object sought for by their memorial, in case their lordships should be of opinion that the practice complained of could and ought to be prevented.

Your council, on receipt of that communication, suggested to his lordship such measures as seemed to them best calculated to check the matter, but they have not heard that any steps have since been taken with respect to it.

A very important question affecting the validity of judgment mortgages having been raised shortly before the commencement of the long vacation, by a decision of one of the judges of the Landed Estates Court (*In re* the estate of assignees of John Farrell), your council communicated with the Attorney-General on the subject, and brought the facts very fully before him, and suggested the necessity there existed for having a short Act of Parliament passed during the last session, to extend the operation of the Act of 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 105, for five years from its date (2nd August, 1858), and giving a Legislative form of affidavit, so that all parties filing affidavits within that period in the prescribed form should be protected.

Your council received a very courteous reply from the Attorney-General, thanking them for having brought the subject so fully under his notice, and stating that he was not previously aware of the decisions to which they had referred him, and that he would take the matter into his consideration, but could not hold out a hope that a Legislative measure could be passed at that advanced stage of the session; and your council trust that their successors will follow up what has been already done, and urge the subject on the attention of Parliament early in the next session, it being one of grave importance, which has already much agitated the public mind, and created very considerable apprehension and anxiety as to the value of the securities affected by it.

Your council, in the month of December last received a letter from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, stating that the judges of that court had received the schedule of fees forwarded from this society, and would give it their careful consideration when they had obtained the information requisite to enable them to arrive at a decision upon it; and in the following month your council received a draught schedule of fees prepared by the judges. Upon examining it the council found that several important items were wholly omitted, and that for others the remuneration for the duties to be performed was, in their opinion, very inadequate.

Your council made several representations to the judges and registrar on the subject, and at the same time suggested that it would be right to have introduced into the schedule a discretionary clause, empowering the Chief Registrar, in special cases, to increase certain fees, and likewise to allow for services not included in the schedule, and for that purpose a further application was made to their lordships, requesting them to reconsider the items referred to; but the court declined to make the changes sought for, stating that they had gone as far as they felt justified in increasing the fees in bankruptcy.

The council was, therefore, unable to press the case further; they were not satisfied with the schedule of fees settled by the court, although an improvement in the scale formerly allowed. These fees are not only very much less than the fees allowed solicitors practising in bankruptcy in England, but are less than the Irish Chancery schedule of fees, and they do not, in the opinion of the council, afford fair remuneration to professional men giving their time and attention to bankruptcy practice.

The council are unable to see any reason why members of the profession in this country should be on a lower position, as to their emoluments, than their brethren in England, and they trust the judges of the court will take hereafter a more liberal view of th is matter.

Referring to the paragraph in the last report of the council on the subject of the delay in the Registry of Deeds Office, and the efforts which had been made by the council to have same remedied, your council, in the month of March last, again addressed a letter to the Registrar of Deeds, informing him of the complaints which continued to be made to the society, and urging the necessity for having additional hands appointed, in order to facilitate the despatch of business in the office. In reply, your council received a letter from the Assistant-Registrar, stating that it was the wish of the Registrar to render every facility to the solicitors and public generally, and that they would endeavour to meet the wishes of your council by sending additional assistants to hand the books when an extra pressure arose. But notwithstanding the desire thus expressed to meet the requirements of your council, nothing effectual was done, and as the Registrar stated that he had not sufficient power to apply a remedy, your council forwarded a memorial on the subject to the Lords of the Treasury, on the 25th May last, to which they have lately received a reply, referring to the contemplated changes in the office under a bill stated to be in course of preparation. But while there may be some minor matters of office arrangement which require an enactment to amend, the council cannot attribute the present state of that important office to any defect in the statutes for its regulation, and they earnestly urge on their successors the imperative necessity of pressing the Treasury to have the provisions of the existing statutes complied with, and that such measures be promptly taken as will clear off the present arrear of searches, and prevent their future accumulation. Any change proposed to be introduced for the future management of the office will, of course, receive due attention from this society, but it may be some time before they are accomplished, much discussion may arise on them, and the office should not, in the meantime, be allowed to remain in the present state. The funds derived from the fees of the office are ample to pay for the proper discharge of its business, and the existing law provides for employment of as many clerks as may be necessary.

Your council, in the month of January last, made an application to the Lord Chancellor to ascertain what decision his lordship had come to with respect to the memorial presented to him in July, 1859, by their predecessors, with reference to counsel's attendance before the masters, and which had been referred by his lordship to the masters for their opinion thereon.

In consequence of that memorial the orders of the 24th September last have been made, but your council feel themselves called upon to remark, that the time limited by the third order for obtaining the master's approval for counsel's attendances in cases in which it was not so obtained before the date of said order is much too limited, as it is to expire on the 25th of December next.

Your council desire to bear testimony to the courtesy with which their suggestions were received by the masters while the orders were under their consideration.

In consequence of the recent decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of Sawyer *v.* Norris, which decided that the power to charge funds in the Incumbered Estates Court did not extend to charging funds in the Landed Estates Court, your council deemed the case to be one of such importance as to call for a prompt legislative remedy, and therefore at once communicated with the Attorney-General on the subject, and the omission in the Landed Estates Court Act has been rectified by the Act 23rd and 24th Vict., chap. 82, passed at the close of the last session.

With regard to some of the rules and orders of the law courts which require to be modified or amended, your council have had a communication with the proper officers of the court on the subject, with respect to the rule No. 7, which, in cases of replevin, causes great delay to landlords and others entitled to distrain, and of which an instance may be adduced in the case of the trustees of the Wexford Free Bridge *v.* the Wexford Harbour Company, which came before the Court of Exchequer, when their lordships were pleased to express an opinion that the rule referred to required to be altered, but as yet your council have not been favoured with the result of their lordship's decision on the subject.

A bill was introduced into Parliament containing a clause under which the solicitor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was to be paid a salary, and enacting that all costs received by him should be accounted for with the board, the result of which would be to enable the commissioners to receive their solicitor's costs.

Your council considered that any contract whereby the fees and profits properly chargeable by, and payable to, a solicitor by third parties and not by the client, should be paid to or for the benefit of any person whomsoever save the solicitor himself, was highly objectionable, and that the operation of the clause referred to would be to cause all fees of whatsoever description formerly paid to the solicitor or attorney of the commissioners to be carried to the credit of their funds, and feeling that the principle involved in such clause was novel, and unless sanctioned by the authority of an Act of Parliament would be illegal, as being contrary to the spirit of the oath taken by every solicitor, prepared a petition to Parliament on the subject, and they have the satisfaction of stating that the clause was struck out of the bill.

It having been stated to your council that one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery had declined to refer a bill of costs to a solicitor for taxation (or to be moderated), and had approved of its being taxed by a non-professional gentleman connected with one of the offices of his court, a deputation from your council waited on the master in order to ascertain his feelings and opinion on the subject; and the master was pleased to state that he would not adhere to the practice of referring costs to be moderated only by persons not solicitors, but would refer such costs either to a solicitor or to any other proper person whom the solicitors at both sides might agree on.

Your council have received the first annual report of the Cork Law Society, and trust that body will persevere and succeed in the object for which it has been established, which is of a kindred nature with this society, and calculated to advance the best interests of the profession in that locality; and your council trust that ere long similar societies will be established in each of the other three provinces. Such associations are in no respect calculated to clash with the interest of this the parent society, but rather tend to aid and strengthen its usefulness.

Your council perceive that a subject which had engaged the attention of this society has, by the exertions of the Cork Law Society, been fully accomplished, and deeds executed without stamps, or with insufficient stamps, can now be duly stamped on payment of the duties, without any penalty, and without the production of an affidavit, provided they be presented at the chief office in Dublin for the purpose within sixty days from their date.

Your council, in the month of February last, presented a petition to Parliament, praying for the abolition of the solicitors' certificate duty, but they regret to say their effort has been unavailing.

Your council, in the month of August, on behalf of the society, presented an address to Master Lyle, who, it was then understood, was about to retire from an office the duties of which he had so long discharged.

Having adverted to the several transactions which have engaged attention during the past year, your council now, in conclusion, refer with very deep regret to the void which death has made amongst them and in the society, by the removal of two most valued and respected members—your late president and vice-president, Mr. William Goddard and Mr. Richard Meade—who were cut down within ten days of each other, the former in the fulness of years, the latter in the full vigour of manhood. They had for many years gone hand in hand together in the discharge of the duties of their high offices in your society, giving their best attention to every matter calculated to raise the social position of our profession, and to advance the best interest of your society. They have gone to their rest, respected and regarded by all, leaving for those who follow them bright examples of the course they should run who hope to win for themselves the like esteem of their fellow-men.

In testimony of their respect, the profession at large entrusted to the management of your council a subscription to procure for your society portraits of their departed friends. The portraits have been painted by an eminent artist, and are now placed in the Solicitors' Hall, where we trust they will long be preserved as memorials of the sterling worth of those whose features they so faithfully represent.

After the reading of the foregoing report, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz:—

Resolved—"That this meeting fully concurs in the sentiments of respect expressed in the report towards our late president and vice-president, Mr. Goddard and Mr. Meade, and we desire hereby to record the deep regret we feel for the loss the society has sustained by their deaths."

Resolved—"That a letter be addressed to Mr. Catterson Smith, by our secretary, conveying to him the entire approbation of the society of the manner in which he has executed the task of painting the portraits of our late president and vice-president, William Goddard and Richard Meade, Esqrs.—a task rendered peculiarly difficult from the circumstances under which it has been accomplished, and that in our opinion he has added considerably to his eminent character as an artist by having so fully succeeded in producing from imperfect photographs such striking likenesses of two gentlemen whom we believe he had never seen."

RICHARD J. T. ORPEN, President,
27th November, 1860. Chaiaman.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

This subject was brought before a meeting of the Historical and Literary Society (212, Great Brunswick-street), on Monday evening last. There was a numerous attendance of members and visitors; amongst those present were—P. Barlow, Esq., Rev. G. Stone (of Norwich), Richard Dowden (Rd.) Esq., Rev. Mr. Egan, Rev. Dr. Foley, Doctor G. F. Shaw, &c., &c.

The chair was occupied by Doctor Shaw.

The question in debate was "That the increased Employment of Women would be beneficial to the community." There were four speakers on the affirmative, and three on the negative, and at the conclusion of the decision, the members recorded their votes on the question, when it was found to have been carried in the affirmative.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Dowden (Rd.) and also at some length by the chairman, who entered into an elaborate review of the arguments adduced by the several speakers, and of the opinions expressed by eminent social reformers on the subject which had been so ably discussed. After a mature consideration of the question, he had come to the conclusion that more employment and better remuneration were imperatively called for, for the adult female population of these countries. He attributed the feelings which had hitherto been held as to the inability of women to discharge higher and more difficult functions than those now entrusted to them to the grossly defective system under which females have been educated. He believed it to be unjust and absurd to deny to women the right to compete for offices which their energy and ability gave them a claim to hold. (Applause.)

It was announced that the next meeting would be held on Monday evening, the 10th inst., when a lecture would be delivered by Doctor Shaw, on "The Tests of Social Progress."

BALLAD MINSTRELSY.

We see by our advertising columns that that talented artist, Madame E. L. Williams (the Welsh Nightingale), is about to pay us a visit, and most sincerely do we trust she may receive the amount of patronage she so justly deserves. Her entertainment is entitled the "Lady's Dream," and written by our highly-talented fellow-citizen, Samuel Lover; and from what we have heard of Madame Williams, both in the London and American press, we feel sure it is in the hands of one who will do ample justice to it in every way. She makes her first appearance in this city on Monday, the 10th of this month, when a crowded audience may be expected.

SWIFT'S HOSPITAL—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Mr. Bagot, a gentleman who had been for some time past confined in Swift's Lunatic Asylum, succeeded in depriving himself of life, on Wednesday evening last, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. It appeared, as far as we are enabled to ascertain, that he found the blade of an old knife in one of the yards of the institution, and concealed it on his person. During the temporary absence of the attendants he inflicted a deep wound in his throat, severing some of the leading arteries. Everything was done to stop the hæmorrhage, but it was unavailing, for the patient sank, and died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held yesterday, which resulted in a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity. The circumstance of his being enabled to procure the knife, it appears, was accidental, but we are unable to say whether blame is attached to any of the attendants. Deceased had been a member of the legal profession, and was much respected. He was labouring under mental disease for some time.

GARIBALDI ON THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been vouched to us as having been addressed to a gentleman in Dublin:— "CAPRERA, Nov. 12, 1860.

"Much-esteemed Sir,—Who could ever think that your fellow-countrymen were not deceived, when they served the cause of the Pope under Lamoriciere? Everyone in Italy knows the heavy burden of oppression under which your country, as well as ours, is still groaning—that offspring of ignorance and imposition—the Papacy—which dwells, unfortunately, in the great with hypocrisy, and in the poor with the concomitant evils, prostitution, degradation, and misery.

Albion became great and prosperous when she courageously cut off that cancer—Rome! Italy ceased to be great; she continued to be prostrate; and still lies in that filthy sink, because the Almighty was pleased to visit the Queen of the world with that scourge.

We pity the deceived ones of Ireland, as well as those of Italy, and of many other countries, but we know, indeed, that the hearts of the millions in your noble country, as well as all over the globe, beat for the liberty of nations. We know but too well that if 400 deceived youths were compelled to take service under the most despicable Government, it was not with the consent of the brave and generous Irish nation, with whom we are united in bond of brotherhood, by a community of misfortune, and by the same foe still frowning on us.

The time is not far distant when this people will deal the last blow to its sacrificers and tyrants. In that solemn combat we shall not only decide on our national existence, but the foundation will be laid for the rising of kindred nations. Then the Italians, together with Hungarians, English, and others, will joyfully and gratefully see the sons of Ireland whom you shall lead to the holy combat.—Affectionately and gratefully yours, G. GARIBALDI.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 25, 1860.—The following extracts, from an article published in the *Unita Italiana* of Genoa, are interesting, as they express the opinions of, I think, the majority of Garibaldi's followers. The writer describes Columbus, Cortez, Sobieski, and Garibaldi, as the four most illustrious dupes mentioned in history. Columbus returned from his conquest to be put in chains, and prosecuted as a great culprit. Cortez, derided and opposed by the *Lafarina*, the *Farini*, and the *Valfri*, of that time, could not find means to speak to the Emperor, Charles the Fifth. One day he jumped on the step of the Emperor's carriage and presented a petition. "Who are you?" said the Monarch. "I am the man who has given you more provinces than you have cities." Nevertheless, Cortez was neglected. An Austrian Emperor being the defaulter in the third case, the writer dwells much longer on the details of his ingratitude:—

"Vienna was besieged by 300,000 Turks. The Emperor was a fugitive, and the House of Hapsburg in the greatest danger. Recourse was had to Sobieski, who, with 30,000 brave Poles, defeated the Turks, and saved the German Empire. Nevertheless, it was much discussed in council how the descendant of so many Emperors should receive his deliverer—standing or seated on his throne, &c., &c. The two Sovereigns met, but coldly, and the Polish King, ironically remarking that he was happy to have rendered this little service to his Imperial Highness, departed. His reward was the subsequent dismemberment of Poland."

And now for Garibaldi:—

"He made the first attempt for the Italian cause in Rome, and, with his companions, saved the honour of the Italian arms in 1849. Reward—Exile from Italy. In 1859, he conquered at Varese, at Como, at Rezzate. Reward—Villafranca. In 1859 he collected an army to free the Roman States. Reward—Dismissal to Caprera. In 1860, he emancipated Sicily and Naples. Reward—Calumny, deposition, and Caprera. There is something of the ironical compliment of Sobieski to the Emperor Leopold in Garibaldi saying to Cavour, 'You ceded Nice, my country; I give you nine millions more to govern, and, if you deign to permit it, I will add Venetia and Rome to them.' 'Thanks,' answered Cavour, 'I have an indigestion of all these provinces of yours. Let me digest them; and if you are not content, be off with you.' And so the poor Italian Sobieski goes to Caprera. Which is greater—the benefit or the ingratitude? There is a difference between Cavour and Leopold. Leopold left his debt of gratitude to be paid by Maria Theresa, an age later. Cavour is such a man of business—half Minister, half Banker—that he has paid his debt in person, and at once."

Though I cannot agree with the article so far as it concerns Garibaldi, it, however, cannot be denied that there is much heartburning and jealousy between his and the Cavour party. The Garibaldians naturally dislike to see their great chief go into exile, and to feel themselves thrown on the tender mercies of his opponents. A great number of the slights, however, are only apparent, and a necessary consequence of the noble and disinterested position assumed by the ex-Dictator. His business was to destroy a corrupt Government, not to replace it. That was for the Re Galantuomo, and though some decrees of his provisional government cannot be defended as either politic or strictly just, perhaps there never was a kingdom of 9,000,000 inhabitants revolutionised or re-constituted with fewer acts for history to characterise as either cruel or corrupt. The great man yielded up his place and power with dignity, and retired sorrowfully, it must be said, from the scene of his triumph. I had the good fortune to be introduced to him a few days before he left Naples. He appeared worried to death, and said he wanted a week's sleep. I cannot join in the hyperbole of correspondents generally (including him of the *Times*), as to the "divinity," &c., of Garibaldi's countenance. It has certainly a general resemblance to that of our Saviour, as represented by the old masters. The expression is quiet, gentle, and dignified; and his voice, speaking the sweet Italian tongue, is music itself.

He looked sad, even desponding; the rush of place-hunters and petitions had disgusted him. He has been disappointed, also, with the Neapolitans. They cried vivas, waved banners, wore his colours, and chanted his hymn, but few joined his volunteer force, and even the National Guard, for which they had been crying for so many years, musters only 12,000, instead of 24,000 men, and the duty is consequently very severe on those who do serve. Many slights, too, real or imaginary, have told on his susceptible nature.

If he were a man whom either wealth, honours, or mere power could satisfy, it would have been quite otherwise; but his total abnegation certainly involved some humiliation to himself. Even the most affectionate son could not take possession of his father's property without some heartsores and jealousies, and neglect of the setting for the rising sun. Garibaldi, however, has adopted the *rôle* which will secure to him his present great popularity in Italy, and respect throughout the world. Under the pressure of the necessary measures for the public security and progress, there will come a reaction, with provincial bickerings and quarrels, when even the "Re Galantuomo" himself, perhaps, may not be spoken of so loyally as just now; but Garibaldi's name will be only associated with freedom from a most detestable tyranny, and he will consequently always remain the hero and the saviour of the people, who never levied taxes or conscriptions on them, or interfered with trade or debt or disorder.

He is off to Caprera (having taken a piastre, 4s, a day as his pay for the late campaign) but evidently calculates on making use of his popularity soon again—where we scarcely know, except that there have been ominous speeches made to Hungarian regiments, and even enlistment is going on under the auspices of a Hungarian general. A few days since I alluded, in conversation with an officer of the English legion, to the probability of a war with Austria next year, and he said, "Oh, yes; and we are all volunteering for it already." Everyone speaks of it as a matter of certainty. It is said also, by the *Ost Deutsche Post*, that Garibaldi has brought with him to Caprera maps of the Giulian and Dinarian Alps, and of the roads from the coast into the interior; let us hope, however, that the good times will shortly come, when Austria will retire peacefully from Italy, and allow this land, the battle-field of 1,000 years, to consummate her liberty and her peace. At last a fine night was got for the illumination. It was about the poorest attempt of the sort I have ever witnessed. The buildings, arches, &c., were lighted in the most straggling fashion, and without a morsel of taste being displayed in the arrangements. They wore a great contrast to those I saw at Pisa to welcome the King last summer to that city. The latter were very pretty and novel, and the effect, even in the daytime, beautiful; but here there is no art, and the taste is as corrupted as everything else. The King does not appreciate this sort of thing at all, and said it would have been much better to have distributed the money amongst the poor; but the enthusiasm of his new subjects required a more showy outlet. It is to be hoped that the loyalty of the city of Naples will be as lasting as it is demonstrative.

Yesterday the Railway market improved in the morning with Consols; and, although the full rise was not maintained, closed intrinsically good. The principal movement has been an advance in North-Eastern, and especially in York Stock, Caledonian, and Great Northern. Midland Counties is scantily supplied, and is also firm. Lancashire and Yorkshire has slightly relapsed. From the increased prosperity of Railway property generally, good guaranteed stocks are in demand, but very scarce. The import in American Railway Securities continues, Illinois Central and New York and Erie being especially in demand.

Some idea may be formed of the immense consumption of tobacco in France from an advertisement that the Minister of Finance will, on the 18th February next, receive tenders for the supply of 9,000,000 kilogrammes (9,000 tons) of foreign tobacco in leaf, exclusively for the imperial manufactories at Bordeaux, Havre, and Marseilles; three millions of the above quantity being Virginian, 4½ Kentucky, and 1½ Maryland tobacco.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

RETURN OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TO NAPLES.

TURIN, DEC. 5.—King Victor Emmanuel has already taken his departure from Palermo for Naples. The Sicilians have made extraordinary manifestations of their sympathy for the King, who was very well satisfied with his reception.

DISTURBED STATE OF HUNGARY.

PESTH, DEC. 4.—News from three towns states that demonstrations against the Government officials had taken place at. Waitzer a serious conflict had taken place between the military and the people, in which numbers were wounded on both sides.

COUNT PERSIGNY'S CIRCULAR TO THE PREFECTS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count de Persigny to the Prefects on entering upon his functions as Minister of the Interior. In this circular he draws attention to the generosity of the Act of the 24th November, which, he says, prepares the country for the peaceful exercise of liberty, whose development the popular throne of Napoleon is bound to protect. Count Persigny recommends the Prefects to neglect nothing to complete the work of reconciling all parties.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia (ss) Kangaroo, from New York, on the 24th ult., arrived here this morning. She brings 150 passengers. There is nothing new relative to the secession movement. The refusal of South Carolina to assent to the proposition of Virginia, and other Southern States, that a convention should be held for the purpose of discussing calmly the secession question, is severely commented upon by the Virginia journals.

BANK FAILURES.

The Banks of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia Pittsburg, and Trenton, have suspended. The suspension of the North Carolina Banks was localised by the legislature.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 23RD, EVENING.—The Bank discounted to their dealers, yesterday, very freely; money is, therefore, easier; stocks higher. New York central, 78½ per cent. at the close, and the share list generally quite buoyant. Exchange on England, 102 for merchant's, and 103 and 104 for bankers' bills. Flour and wheat were in fair request at previous prices; corn less sought after, and cheaper. Cotton was in moderate demand at previous rates. A less active enquiry prevailed for provisions; sugars, molasses, rice, tallow, and coffee were quiet. The freight engagements were less extensive.

LONDONDERRY, TUESDAY MORNING.—The Montreal Company's steamship North American, from Quebec on the 24th instant, arrived at Moville at 4 a.m., and proceeded, having landed all her mails, except those for Liverpool. She brings 59 passengers. News generally anticipated by the Prince Albert.

The telegraph between Quebec and Farther Point was not working for some time previous to, or at the departure of, the North American.

The measures promptly adopted by the associated Banks of New York, for relieving the financial pressure met universal approval. The Bank creditors are satisfied and consequently calls for specie are few, but currency is still fluctuating, the closing rates yesterday being 19, to 29 cents. discount for Southern States, 5 to 10 cents. for Western, South Western, and Middle, and half for New York and New England.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The North German Lloyds' screw steamer Bremen, Captain Yessels, from New York on the 24th, arrived off the Needles at 5-30. Her mails are not yet in sight of this port. The weather is thick and rainy, with a strong north-east wind.

THE MONETARY DIFFICULTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York news is only three days later, though it is said in some of the papers to be six days later.

The news of the sudden rise in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent. had not reached New York.

The *Times* says, that a considerable recovery in the New York Stock market had taken place. The Banks were also discounting freely, having agreed to protect each other by making common cause with their stock of bullion. The accounts of the rate of exchange are confused. One telegram quotes as low as 103, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Banks. Another says, that the range was from 100 to 107; and another, that bills were still almost unsaleable. If the price of 100 was only for inferior descriptions, and 107 was the charge for bankers' drafts, then there would be no advantage on the shipment of gold from this country except in cases where persons might be willing to run risks. The correctness of the statement that the Philadelphia banks have all stopped is open to great doubt. The suspension of banks in the Southern States creates no surprise. The effect will be to mitigate the bullion crisis, as when a stoppage has taken place there is no more struggle for a supply of specie. The vital question will be as to the stability of the New Orleans bankers, their total capital being nearly £5,000,000 with a note circulation of £2,000,000.

EXPORT OF SPECIE TO AMERICA.

The total shipment of gold for New York by the steamer Atlantic, which left Southampton, yesterday, was £149,450, and by the Etna, which left Liverpool, yesterday, for same destination, £70,000, making a total of £219,450. In addition, the Bonissia took £3,500 in specie on Tuesday from Southampton for New York.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—THE REFORM BILL.

The *Chronicle* says, it has reason to believe that no more Cabinet meetings will be held until about the middle of January. It is understood that the question of parliamentary reform with reference to the next session, has not yet been under discussion in the Cabinet. Parliament will, according to present arrangements, be summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 5th of February.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE STEAMER TONNING.

The inquiry terminated yesterday. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the several deceased were killed by the explosion of the boiler on board the steamer Tonning, but there is not sufficient evidence to show the cause of such explosion."

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—From what has transpired on the Paris Stock Exchange it now appears that the dilemma in which the firm of Rothschild has been suddenly placed by Antonelli, with regard to the payment of Roman dividends, is not a mere accidental oversight, much less a proof that there is no shot in the Vatican locker, but turns out to be a cunningly calculated device to palm off the creditors on King Victor Emmanuel without any corresponding recognition of his sovereignty over three-fifths of the ex-Papal territory. Antonelli has remitted to Rothschild exactly 1,600,000 francs, while the proper amount of the dividend would be 4,000,000. The banker telegraphed to Rome that if they were short of cash he would cheerfully advance the difference to the holders of Papal securities, but the offer was declined, leaving it to be *guessed* that application for the balance must be made elsewhere. Now, Rothschild refuses to *guess* anything of the sort, and calls for outspoken downright dealings, and whether or not Rome means to pay only three-fifths of the debt, in which case there must be a composition of so much in the pound, viz., rank insolvency. The *Debats* to-day refutes the *Gazette de France*, which called on the firm to pay in full such creditors as presented themselves first at the bank to the extent of the sum lodged, leaving the rest to summons Victor Emmanuel; such preference of creditors (it says) would be a swindle. The obvious drift of this hugger-mugger is to shirk a responsibility, and at the same time shirk acknowledgment of the King's *de facto* sovereignty over Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches. The dodge is palpable, but such an undignified manœuvre is something worse than a mistake.

The notorious Veuillot has broken out in an utterance worthy of his old vociferations. After describing Castelfidardo in the *Monde* as "Pio Nono's Waterloo" he roars out, "All Europe trembles before a poor devil whose whole genius consists in rigging himself in a red rag, torn breeches and broken boots!" This appreciation of heroism, equally creditable to Veuillot's head and heart, is not quite in accordance with what we read to-day in a catalogue of autographs for public sale, one of Bayard's being set forth as from "the Garibaldi of his age and country."

The *Independance Belge* has information from Rome that undisguised hostility prevails between the French in Papal pay and the officers of the garrison. At the military club in Piazza Colonna, some of the former having been brought in by personal acquaintance as guests, the committee has issued a rule that they must not enter it in regimentals, but may as private gentlemen, politics being excluded. In the Belgian Parliament the Minister of the Crown, Rogier, stated, in answer to some ill-advised zealot who mooted the question of interference in Italy, that, "being happily a constitutional kingdom, the Government must view with satisfaction the spread of representative principles elsewhere, and could have no sympathy with Courts openly hostile to the franchises won for Flandres and Brabant by the uprising of 1831, in defiance of treaties made and provided for their enslavement." I perceive that a candidate for Southwark is the blind gentleman, Mr. Fawcett; in the Brussels Assembly there sits a highly respectable and useful member similarly afflicted, Monsieur Rodenbach.

Le Siecle does not hesitate in emitting a very decided censure on the French Executive for practically violating the policy of non-intervention in Neapolitan affairs, by protecting the sea approaches of Gaeta from the Italian navy, and thus needlessly protracting a sham struggle, which only encourages banditti on the Apennines, and affords a pretext for disbanded soldiery to plunder the country in the mask of Bourbon guerillas. On the other hand *L'Union* glorifies the royalty that stands at bay behind these ramparts, but rather detracts from the merits of the defendant, by attributing all the pluck to his better half, the young Bavarian Queen; whereupon the dynasty of Bavaria comes in for much retrospective eulogy, as having been distinguished for the maintenance of legitimate and royal prerogatives in opposition to popular revolt. The facts of the case do not warrant any such laudation. The present family only succeeded to the Electorate of Munich in 1799, being but a collateral branch, previously Dukes of Deux Ponts, feudatories of France. As such they served in the armies of Louis XVI., and one of them fought under Lafayette in aid of Washington, taking a gallant part in the affair of Yorktown, where King George III.'s troops quailed before the insurgents. It was Napoleon I. who changed the Electoral title into that of King in 1806. So much for dynastic antecedents.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

There were exceedingly heavy showers of rain during the early part of yesterday morning, which were followed by a dense, heavy fog, which continued until a late hour last night. The fog bell was ringing during the greater part of the day.

The Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners will hold a special meeting at nine o'clock this (Friday) morning, to take into consideration the poor-law valuation of the said district, and to strike a rate for the purpose of improvement in Blackrock.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock, yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Needham was brought up in custody of Constable 96 F, and charged by Mr. Hone, of Sandycove-avenue, with having assaulted him, while walking on the Glasthule-road on the previous night; he was also charged with having resisted the constable who arrested him, and who was on that account obliged to convey him to the station-house in a car.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of 1s, together with 2s 6d costs, for the first offence with which he was charged; and to pay a fine of 5s, or to be imprisoned for seven days, on the second charge.

A young lad, named Thomas Corbett, was charged by Mr. Gilmore, Italian warehouseman, residing at Blackrock, with having stolen a bottle of liquor from the establishment on the previous day. When this case came before the court, Mr. Gilmore requested permission from the magistrates to withdraw the charge, in consequence of the excellent character the boy's father had always borne; which request was accordingly acceded to.

A man named George Audley, of Blackrock, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Kingstown on the previous night.—The magistrates ordered him to pay a fine of 2s 6d.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—THURSDAY.

Beef from 6d to 9d per pound; mutton, 6½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 8d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 7s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each. Grouse 4s to 4s 6d, and partridge, 3s to 3s 4d per brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each; wild ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; cock pheasants, 5s each; hen do., 4s each; golden plover, 10d each; green do., 6d each; snipe, 8d to 10d each; woodcock, 5s per brace; widgeon, 1s 6d each; teal, 10d to 1s. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whisky, 16s to 20s per gal.; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz., large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 6d to 9d per lb; Limerick, 8½d to 9d per pound; Wicklow, 6d to 8d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; lard, 9d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s 4d per stone, upwards; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf 8d to 9d. Fish (a moderate supply); turbot, 4s to 12s each; haddock, 2s 6d to 7s 6d each; soles 1s 8d to 3s per pair; brills 2s to 3s 6d each; gurnet, 1s 6d each; cod fish, 3s 6d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oat straw, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt; oats, white 15s per barrel; black 14s per barrel; potatoes, Kemps, 6s 6d per cwt; Downs, 5s 4d to 5s 6d per cwt; coals, 19s to 22s 6d per ton.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Kingstown, December 6, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—If the gentleman whose letter recommending the formation here of a Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the Established Church, would do me the favour of calling on me any morning before eleven o'clock, I think matters could be arranged which would lead to the desirable end he proposes.—Yours, very faithfully,

RICHARD S. BROOKE, Clk.,
Mariner's Church.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting will be held on this (Friday) evening, at 36, Westland-row, at 8 o'clock. Scripture reading—John 3. Lecture—Natural philosophy (illustrated), by J. Simonton, Esq.

PHRENOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The following phrenological description of the Prince of Wales is from the *American Phrenological Journal*:—"His complexion is fair and his hair light brown. His head is narrow for its height, which would indicate a frank, openhearted, unselfish, amiable, and pleasant disposition. He has more cautiousness than secretiveness, and hence he is more prudent than sly; he has more combativeness than destructiveness, hence he is more prompt to defend his interests and rights than to be overbearing or severe; his approbativeness is larger than his self-esteem, hence he is more sensitive about reputation and character than he is haughty or dignified. His firmness appears to be large, which renders him decided and positive in his disposition. His moral developments as a class are rather large, especially his conscientiousness and hope, which lead to a love of justice and to a cheerful anticipating spirit. His benevolence is largely indicated, and his tendency of mind is sympathetical, kind, obliging, and his imitation is not a controlling element, hence he inclines to act somewhat independently of the usages of others, and of the forms and customs of society. His perceptive intellect is strongly developed, hence his mind is very ready in providing and understanding facts, incidents, practical subjects, and details. His language being very large, he would succeed well in literature. His order appears to be simply marked, hence his mind takes a systematic, orderly direction. The upper part of his forehead is not large, hence he is not so much inclined to think and reason profoundly as to observe phenomena and gain knowledge. The upper or reasoning parts of his forehead will probably increase in size as he becomes older, thus giving relatively more power to comprehend and understand abstract principles and relations. We regard him as an amiable, moral, affectionate, friendly, and practical person, adapted to acquiring a knowledge of things, of languages, and of literature generally, rather than to be profound on philosophical subjects requiring a strong, broad, and logical cast of mind. The prince is of short stature and slightly built. His features are long, his chin retreating, his eyes large and expressive, but mild in character. His pleasant air and graceful manner seemed to win all hearts. The immense throng of people, who turned out to welcome his arrival in New York appeared to be imbued with the most kindly feeling towards the Prince and towards each other. The gentle manners of the nation's guest, his youthfulness, the reverence felt for his mother—all seemed to conspire to soften the feelings of the crowd, and to expand their fraternal sympathies to the extent of humanity."

A PEEP INTO THE HANWELL SCHOOL.—If our visiter should drop into the girls' department in the evening, he would find them unoccupied from half-past six to eight, with nothing to amuse them, and he would find that they have no one to complain to, or to communicate with, but the same superintendent, whose process is to take the child to the schoolmaster or superintendent, where, if you please, we will leave her, lisping her complaint in the ears of a sympathising pedagogue. The visiter would further discover, if curious about minutiæ, that no one takes charge of the girls during the time the superintendent has her meals; that their clothes are mended at hap-hazard; for the giving out and repair of their garments the superintendent trusts to her memory alone; and that every girl has to undress at night in the presence of 279 other girls. This is not all. There is no winter, no summer, no spring, no autumn at Hanwell. We have heard of a village without a clock—here is a country without seasons. The children have the same garments all the year round. Mrs. Aubin says they have two new frocks a year; they wear the same winter and summer, and the same under-clothing! Ellen Rabbitt, the superintendent says the girls' under-clothing is changed once a week, pinafores every day; they wear the same kind of under-clothing and frocks winter and summer! We are not to inquire whether the garments are warm enough for January, or cool enough for July; we are content to pronounce the same clothing all the year round an abominable abnegation of physiology, an abominable outrage upon the plain necessities of human nature. We treat our horses and dogs with more regard to their preservation from inclement weather and burning heats. Have pauper children no feelings and no liability to disease? In the girls' schools there is no basket or bag to put the dirty clothes in; the dirty things are left in the room with the 279 children, as is the case with some housekeepers, on whose doors strict people would write the word "slut," even as strict mistresses inscribe it on dusty looking-glasses for the edification of careless housemaids. The undressing of 279 girls in public is very properly paralleled by 40 children going into the bath together.—*City Press.*

DANCING BEARS.—A curious circumstance is described by the Algiers journals as having lately taken place at Tunis. A large crowd had assembled to witness the Terpsichorean evolutions of what they imagined to be two brown bears, which, to the sound of a drum, performed various movements. Suddenly the head of one of the dancers became detached, and in its stead appeared the swarthy face of a young Arab. The history of the affair is explained as follows:—Two bears had lately been exhibited at Constantina, and when their masters had exhausted the contributions of the inhabitants, they resolved to change their scene of operations to Tunis. On the road the animals became unruly and attacked their masters, and a desperate conflict arose. The masters were in the end obliged to shoot the animals. Not being willing, however, to lose the chance of making money, the owners carefully skinned the animals, and hired two young Arabs at so much per day to cover themselves with the skins and imitate the movements of the bears. This by practice they did so well that but for the accident above mentioned they would have reaped a profitable harvest from the Tunisians.

The *Cumberland Pacquet*, of Tuesday last, says:—"A farmer in the vicinity of Ennerdale-bridge finished his barley harvesting only on Thursday last, and we are informed that as late as Sunday last a number of stooks of grain were still out on a portion of Whillimoor. These are, indeed, somewhat startling proofs of the protracted and unfavourable nature of the harvest of 1860."

The suspension has been announced of Mr. W. Ingram. He is at present engaged upon a contract of £90,000 for the fortifications at Dover, and another of upwards of £100,000 on the North Level Sewer in London.

The *Times* says it has transpired that one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the building trade—that of Messrs. Thomas Piper & Son, of Bishopsgate-street—is in difficulties.

Good conduct medals are to be awarded in the Royal Marines, at the end of 3 years, instead of 5 years.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock now ready for inspection.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is an extract from correspondence dated Paris, Dec. 5:—

The *Moniteur* of Monday contained a short article on the Emperor's visit to Scotland, and expresses much satisfaction at the manner in which her Majesty has been received in every place where she was recognised. The article closes with the following paragraph, which, I think, deserves some notice:—

"These sympathetic manifestations of the English nation cannot but draw closer the ties which unite the two nations; they prove in an evident manner how well the good sense of the masses has known to estimate as they deserve the violent and thoughtless attacks of which a certain part of the press has not feared to make itself the organ."

This comment was unnecessary and unfounded. The Empress of the French, as the *Moniteur* had previously informed the public, left France for the benefit of her health. Her intimate friends, as well as the members of her household, corroborated the fact, and expressed the hope that a different climate, a change of scene and of persons, and a temporary return to the private station in which she had passed so many happy years, would revive her drooping spirits and brace her nerves, shattered partly by the domestic affliction which had visited her. Reasons founded on etiquette may, or may not, have prevented her repairing to Spain; and, though the climate of Nice would in ordinary cases be more suited to the delicate frame than the cold and bleak skies of Scotland in the winter season, yet at Nice, now become French, she could not have entirely laid aside her rank, nor been spared the dull and irritating obsequiousness of Prefects and other embroidered officials. Everyone will, I am sure, sincerely rejoice that her object has been, to all appearance, attained more rapidly than has been anticipated. From the moment she touched the soil of England, and breathed English air, her spirits seem to have risen, her mind to have recovered its former buoyancy, her nerves to have been new strung, and even within so short a time her constitution fortified, for since she landed at Dover to the present day she has been in constant movement. Many of more robust health, and less accustomed than the Empress of the French to the softness of southern climates, would perhaps not have chosen the winter season for a tour of pleasure to the Scottish Highlands. It proves to the satisfaction of all who knew that noble lady before her exaltation to her present rank, as of those who have known her since, that her health is not so frail as the *Moniteur* first let the public to suppose. She will, I doubt not, return home with still more friendly feeling towards the British people, and she will have marked the distinction between the spontaneous and hearty welcome of a free people and the obliged prostrations of officials; and I agree with the *Moniteur* that "these sympathetic manifestations of the English people cannot but draw closer the ties which unite the two nations." But what does the *Moniteur* mean when it talks of these "sympathetic manifestations" as the condemnation of the opinions of the press on certain parts of Imperial policy? Does it suppose that the censure occasionally passed by the press on that policy has not been discussed in a country where *every* man enjoys the right, and exercises the right, of openly declaring what he thinks on all public topics? Does it suppose that the eyes of the English people were shut until the Empress of the French appeared among them? Or does it pretend that a generous race would, in any circumstances, have exhibited surliness, ill-breeding, and disrespect, in order to avenge on a noble lady seeking health and recreation among them a policy which they have more than once declared to be wanting in good faith and true wisdom?

The *Moniteur* refers, with justifiable contentment, to the fact of the Volunteers having, on various occasions, appeared in military array to do honour to the fair stranger. And the Volunteers, who and what are they? The Volunteers owe their existence as a military body to that very policy which the English press and the English people had already judged as pregnant with danger to the peace of Europe. Had the *Moniteur* been able to announce that the visit of the Empress led at once to the disarming of the Volunteers throughout Great Britain, it might have some reasons for boasting that the comments of the press were not the comments of the nation, and that they were not the true echo of public opinion.

SARDINIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The following is the complete text of Count Cavour's recent note, addressed to Cavaliere di Jocteau, the Piedmontese Minister at Berne, on the subject of the separation of the Lombard dioceses of Como and Milan from Italian Switzerland:—

Turin, Nov. 20.

Monsieur le Chevalier,—The postscript of your dispatch, No. 202, dated the 9th instant, informs me of the questions just addressed to you by the Excellency the President of the Helvetic Confederation on the subjects of the questions concerning the mensa of the Bishop of Como.

About the end of September last M. Tourte, the envoy of the Confederation at Turin, wrote to me in fact to express to me the wish of the Federal Council to see the discussion of the points in dispute regarding the mode of proceeding to the separation of the property of the diocese of Como confided to men specially designated to that end, and he consequently asked me to appoint a commissioner of his with whom he could treat. I have already had an opportunity of making known to M. Tourte, who must have informed the Federal Council of it, what our opinion is in this matter, what the principles are which we think ought to be observed in such a case.

The King's Government does not at all contest the right of Switzerland to withdraw a part of its territory from the jurisdiction of a foreign bishopric, that of Como. It has, therefore, abstained from asking to interfere in the negociations which the Federal Council had opened to this behoof with the Holy See. But as it had the honour of declaring to M. Tourte, in my note of September 6, there is another question, that of the property, upon which we can neither admit the system that the Federal Council would seem disposed to carry out, nor sanction explicitly or implicitly the measures adopted by the canton of Ticino.

Without previously informing us, without making any attempt at an adjustment, the Swiss authorities have sequestrated the estates and revenues of the bishopric of Como existing within their territory, have deprived the bishop of the management of those estates belonging to him, and have transferred it to the State.

This proceeding, contrary to right, could also not be reconciled with the friendly and benevolent character of the relations kept up between Sardinia and Switzerland.

The ecclesiastical nature of the sequestrated property by no means invalidates, in an international point of view, the right of possessing property. Nor were the Federal authorities more justified in seizing the property of the Bishop of Como than they would have been by laying hands upon the property of any one whatever of the King's subjects.

But, according to the terms in the note of M. Tourte, it would appear that the Federal Council believes there will be a re-partition of the episcopal mensa of Como.

This view does not, in the meantime, do away with the violation of acquired rights, and—an infringement—unintentional, of course, for I cannot attribute this intention to the Swiss authorities—an infringement, I say, upon the dignity of a friendly Government, that could not be suppressed indifferent to the wrong done to a bishopric of its dominions. Besides, I must renew here the declaration, that the King's Government cannot upon this point coincide with the opinion of the Federal Council.

The international rule, constantly consecrated by usage, is that the Government which desires to separate its territory from the jurisdiction of a foreign bishopric should defray the expenses incurred by its determination, and that the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues should remain with the titular of the dismembered diocese.

It is thus that we ourselves acted towards Austria when the territories on this side of the Ticino were detached from the dioceses of Milan and Pavia. Thus have similarly acted towards Sardinia the former Governments of Modena and Parma, when they withdrew a certain number of parishes in their states from the jurisdiction of the Sardinian bishopric of Sarzana.

In the absence of other instances we might invoke against the system that Switzerland appears desirous of introducing as regards the mensa of Como, the principles introduced towards Austria in the affair of the bishopric it upheld of Coire. Nevertheless, if the Federal Council had on this head any observations to make or any negociation to propose, it is clear that the question must be brought forward intact, and that the King's Government is not only cannot consent to treat so long as they persist in violating the property of one of his subjects, but that that it is bound to demand the restoration of all things, as regards the property to the *status quo ante*.

We are therefore under the painful necessity of having to renew to the Federal Council the demand that the sequestration on the estates of the mensa of Como be removed, and that the free management of them be restored to the bishop. I have too much confidence in the spirit of justice and in the exalted wisdom of the Helvetic Government to doubt the favourable reception it will give to our claims. But if, contrary to our hope, it should refuse to acquiesce in so reasonable a demand, the King's Government would in its turn have to reflect on the proceedings it should deem just and suitable.

I invite you, M. le Chevalier, to read and give a copy of the present dispatch to his Excellency the President of the Confederation, and beg you to accept the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

C. CAVOUR.

ITALY.

The following are copies of addresses to the Emperor of the French, the Italian and English Parliaments, on the French occupation of Rome:—

TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Sire,—Italy is regenerated. Her nationality is henceforth established. Yesterday we were four millions and a half of Sardinian subjects; to day we are twenty-two millions of Italians, all united like a sheaf, under one flag. And this has been done by one popular instinct, without one single disorder, without one single symptom of anarchy having tarnished the brightness of our three colours. One last move is to be made, we shall make it.

But, sire, for this last move we require your co-operation—an easy and pacific co-operation, not exacting the least sacrifice from France, and still glorious for her and decisive for Italy.

Sire, withdraw your troops from Rome. Let the Italian question be moved by you from its unstable arbitrary state of fact to be placed on that of national right. Let the inviolability of that right, and of the Italian territory, free itself from a domination of force to place itself under the guarantee of aprinciple. Let that principle be acknowledged. Rome, sir, is necessary to us. That is our sacred country, our token of unity in love. From the height of the seven hills flow our historical traditions. Before the triple world contained within those walls all that could murmur elsewhere a threatening of a municipalism, an echo af our modern era, becomes mute and yields. It is from Rome that the man of genius, who was your uncle, said, that in a future more or less near, she would be the capital of Italy.

Sire, you have yourself hastened that future. You will not, you cannot, maintain that negation signed in the name of France in Rome.

This negation, sire, contributes to destroy our work and yours. It sows war to perpetuity. It hinders our resisting the enemies we have or those who may rise to-morrow. In the name of eternal right the Italian land belongs only to Italy. Withdraw. It throws a seed of hate between two nations that God wishes should love each other, and tried unfaithly in the path of duty and good.

Sire, destroy the seed, let us accomplish our work.

Italigion, Italy, your renown will gain by it—religion is extinguished when upheld, not by devoted hearts, but by foreign bayonets; Italy will not be condemned to drag on from strife to strife, instead of fulfilling calmly its deed of unification, and Europe will learn that it is not to conquer, but to emancipate, that France sometimes puts her foot on Italian soil.

In the name of right—in the name of Italy—in the name of France, sire, withdraw your troops from Rome. It is the wish of the undersigned, it is the cry, until now suppressed by hope of the whole of Italy.

Nov. 26, 1860.

TO THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Gentlemen,—The undersigned Italians, from all parts of Italy, send you a copy of an address to the Emperor of France, begging him to withdraw his troops from Rome. They can say with confidence that this address expresses the wish of the whole nation. It is your duty, Italian Parliament, to confirm it with your assent, and ask the King's Government to fulfil the mission given him by twenty millions of Italians concentrated around him.

Do not deceive yourselves, gentlemen, the cure of the annexations so admirably realised lies in this. The people of Italy wish for the unity of the country; Rome, therefore, without which the unity cannot exist. The people of Italy have till now kept silent because they hoped that the government and parliament, who they thought represented the Italian idea, which once was deemed prudence, becomes a crime and a disgrace; and you, representatives of every Italian province, and strong in the wish and arms of all of them, can no longer tolerate such a stain on the national flag.

Gentlemen, the Italian land belongs to Italy, and to no other. Every foreign bayonet resting dominceringly on a foot of that land is a denial of the Italian right, and leaves to the arbitrator of circumstances and strength what ought to be inviolable to all, our independence.

The non-intervention which ought to place our internal liberty under the protection of nations is a lie while an enemy can prove to us the toleration of its violation.

Rome, gentlemen, is *everything* for us: in her is the fulfilment of our unity. Before those walls named holy by our forefathers, in whose *circle the Italian* mission of this world lives in the past and the future, cede reverently all those contentions that no other city can assuage.

By a word at once temperate and firm, worth of those chosen by a people who once were great and wish so to be again, you will, we are convinced, gentlemen, make solemn amends for the too long silence of the Italian Government respecting an occupation which has become a conquest. You will tell the Emperor of the French that you can be his guarantee for the safety of the Pope, and for the respect which will be rendered to a religion whose power can only be swayed over souls, and which is contaminated and destroyed by material strength. And you will tell him that the prolongation of this occupation inevitably threatens the the peace between the two nations, which ought to be allied by gratitude and love. The whole country will applaud, and if it be necessary uphold your words, greeting in you, as it must, the natural defenders of its rights, its honour, and its welfare.

Nov. 28.

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,—You, alone in Europe, have maintained inviolable, without interruption, the right of asylum, and our exiles found on your shores freedom of thought and of speech, hospitality and sympathy. Without thoughts or conquest you have hailed the redemption of our people, and many of your free citizens are amongst our ranks ready to fight our battles. You have from the first acknowledged our right of directing by our actions our own affairs, and have proclaimed, as a proof of that right, the principle of non-intervention. The Italians are and always will be grateful.

As a testimony of this gratitude from a free people to a free people, and because they have faith in you, in your wisdom, and in your honourable feelings, the undersigned Italians, of all provinces and all classes in Italy, send you a copy of an address entreating the Emperor of France to withdraw his troops from Rome, and beg you to support it with that influence justly acquired by the power of your nation and the esteem of others.

The word of nonintervention, which you may have many times solemnly repeated, and which would enable us to accomplish the deed of our emancipation and of our unity, must be gentlemen, not an illusion, but a fact for the people—a general fact, accepted by all, not limited to vote alone, and allowing free scope to those who wish to intervene for evil while you remain bound to immediate fair good. Such an interpretation would falsify the principle proclaimed by you, depriving it of any practical application.

The people have applauded *the doctrine* given as a base to your politics, for they have seen in it a solemn declaration of the inviolability of life whenever it shows itself and seeks emancipation. Whatever, therefore, the opinion of opposition would be committed by a powerful stranger against the internal liberty of a people, without England coming forward in the name of non-intervention, to protect it with her word and arm. Interpreted in another sense, that doctrine would merely *signify* a negation of that holy proverb, "Men are all children of God, and brothers," which would leave free scope to injustice and power, and would be unworthy of a strong and free people.

The French intervention, which, gentlemen, has lasted these eleven years in Rome, is an *open* violation and without reason, of your doctrine. It maintains with force of arms a despotic power in the heart of Italy; to our people it impedes the national unity; it deprives us of our natural metropolis. in denying the right which desires Italy for the Italians; it leaves an opening for the usurpation of others, it exposes us sooner or later to violence and a war with a nation we love. This is an irreparable evil for Italy and a serious danger for Europe.

The undersigned hope that you will, gentlemen, for the love you bear to Italy, to liberty, to justice, and to the peace of Europe, influence by a decisive manifestation the cessation of that foreign intervention, and restore to us that independence of mind which is our right. Italy will repay you with a feeling of gratitude that will never die, and the proclamation of freedom of conscience there, in that country where it is more powerfully and fearfully denied.

November 28.

ITALIAN PRIESTS ON THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

(From the *Independance Belge.*)

In our recent reply to a rectification of M. the Abbé Deguerry, the cure of the Madeleine at Paris, we observed how wrong it would be to make the whole Catholic priesthood answerable for the doctrine that the Pope's temporal and spiritual powers are indissoluble. The following letter, to which we are happy at being able to open our columns, gives to our words an important confirmation:—

"To the Editor in chief of the *Independance Belge.*

"Tuscany, Nov. 26.

"In the impression of the 20th instant of your estimable journal, which has deserved so well of renascent Italy, I read a letter from M. the Abbé Deguerry, cure of the Madeleine at Paris, in which this worthy ecclesiastic asks you, touching an erroneous piece of information you had published on this subject, if there can be a priest not indignant at the proceedings perpetrated against the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff. The enclosed letter, which has made a great sensation in Italy on account of the high character of the priest that wrote it, may serve as an answer to the question of M. the cure of the Madeleine.

"To his Excellency Monsignor Clementi Jares, Bishop of Pesaro.

"'Monsignore,—At this moment (11 p.m.), after long questioning of my conscience, I have taken the resolution of writing to you, for the purpose of placing in your hands the charge of your vicar-general. I address you at this hour, because to-morrow I must be detached from your person, in possession of my full liberty, in order that all my acts may have a strictly private character, with no responsibility devolving on your excellency.

"'God is my witness, that I never abused my office for political things, and that I have ever served your excellency faithfully and religiously. To this end, I hope that in your severe justice you will give me your testimony, against every kind of malignity, to the irreprehensible conduct I have observed since the day when I had the honour of finding myself attached to your person.

In speaking of me, perhaps many will call me hypocritical. And if by terming me a hypocrite they mean a person that does not fully manifest all his sentiments and opinions, then assuredly I was one. But if, on the contrary, the hypocrite is only the man whose words in their cups, she could either put them out of doors or to bed, as she found most convenient.—From the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

Invitation to Garibaldi to England.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—" Mr. Crauford, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., Mr. W. J. Ashurst, and Mr. John M'Adam, have been appointed a deputation to wait upon Garibaldi, to invite the illustrious general to visit this country. Mr. Crauford is member for Ayrshire, and brother-in-law to Signor Saffi, the colleague of Mazzini in the Roman triumvirate; Mr. Ashurst is the treasurer of the London Garibaldi Fund; while Mr. John M'Adam has been the most active man in raising the Glasgow Fund."

A Colliery on Fire.—For the purposes of ventilation a fire-lamp was placed two weeks ago in one of the levels of the Arthur pit of the Elgin Colliery, near Dunfermline. The position of the lamp being close to the burning coal. In attempting to extinguish the fiery mass much danger has been encountered, but fortunately no accident has hitherto occurred. The number of men thrown idle by the fire is considerable, but the whole have been employed, either at some other pit in the colliery, or in trying to put out the fire. It may be mentioned that the Burnside Pit, belonging to the Coltness Iron Company, which was inundated some time ago, is again in working condition.—*Scotsman.*

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—THURSDAY.

Devitt v. O'Beirne.

In this case, Mr. Harkan, on behalf of the respondent, applied that a certain award should be made a rule of court.

Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., on the part of the petitioner, said that the disagreement which existed in the case had arisen between two sisters in relation to a matter of account of the rents and profits of lands in Sligo. The object of the petition was to compel the respondent to account; and an order was made by the 15th Chancellor granting the prayer of the petition. There was a charge, and then a discharge, and, while the proceedings were yet pending, a deed of submission was entered into at Sligo without the petitioner's solicitor being aware of it. It was not the respondent's intention to impede a settlement being brought about, but, since a receiver had been appointed over the rents, it would be only right, should that party be now discharged, to make some provision for the payment of the solicitor's costs. The award sought to be made a rule of court had been made by a clergyman of the county Sligo, and counsel desired to have expunged from it certain credits to which (as alleged) the respondent was not entitled, but which had been allowed.

His Honour said he could not make the award a rule of court, but would direct that notice should be served for the next Saturday, and the items which were objected to could then be set forth specifically.

Orr v. Littlewood.

This petition came before his lordship on exceptions to the report of Master Brooke, to whom it had been referred, to ascertain the amount of the renewal fines to be paid by Mr. Alford and the respondent, upon obtaining the renewal of an underlease of houses situate in townsend-street. The Master had fixed the amount of fines by valuing the interest of Mr. Littlewood in the entire premises, and the value of Mr. Alford in the part, ascertaining such value by a valuation of the premises as they at present stand, and deducting from them the rent payable by each party. To his ruling exceptions were taken.

The petition was opposed by Serjeant Sullivan, with whom were Mr. Gamble and M. R. Foley. Counsel for the respondent—Serjeant Lawson, Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Parcell.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Burke v. Blake.

This was an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit* instituted by Mr. Burke, the plaintiff, a gentleman of landed property at Dalkey, against the defendant, Mr. Blake, of Mountalverne, opposite Loreto-terrace, Dalkey. The trespass complained of was the breaking down of a party-wall by several workmen of the defendant's, for the purpose of getting water from a well. The defendant justified the alleged trespass in seventeen defences, under various alleged rights of way. Several very old persons, connected with Dalkey and its neighbourhood, were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, to prove that the right of way claimed by the defendant to the well in question did not exist. It appeared that a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Smith, had been originally the owner of the land of both plaintiff and defendant, who had obtained it in 1810 from a community of the famous Friars, who derived under the Rev. Mr. Smith. The evidence adduced relative to the disputed right of way was of an exceedingly uninteresting character.

The case has not yet concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney; Solicitor, Mr. J. Gott. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Malley; Solicitor, Mr. P. J. Blake.

Wenfor v. Dawson.

This was an action for the wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff from his employment. The plaintiff, it appeared, was engaged in 1857 as a clerk to the defendant and another, as the general manager of a superphosphate manure manufactory on the Grand Canal, at a salary of £100 a year, with an additional per centage of fifteen per cent. upon the profits, the engagement to be for seven years, but determinable at specified periods, should the concern be unprofitable. It was stipulated that a notice of dismissal signed by Mr. Dawson, it was urged on his part that the contingency had not arisen on which alone he could be discharged prior to the termination of the seven years, that in point of fact there were large profits, exceeding £1,200 in the year during which he had been dismissed, that the notice was given at an irregular period, and before an estimate could be made of what were the results of the year's trading. The case involved a reference to the Master of the Court of complicated accounts, in reference to whether there had been a loss or a profit; and it was finally agreed that on plaintiff giving a release from all further claims for salary, and handing over the possession in his occupation, a verdict should be found for the plaintiff for £300, with 6d costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney; Solicitor, Mr. H. Casey. For the defendant—Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse; Solicitor, Mr. J. H. Nelson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Wallace v. Rev. W. Carroll.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court, when the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, was examined at considerable length, and denied that he used the slanderous words imputed. The assistant matron was also examined, and gave evidence to a like effect. It will be remembered that the present action was brought by a widow named Margaret Wallace, who held the situation of matron in a charitable institution in this city, known as "Dublin by Lamplight," against the Reverend William George Carroll, a clergyman of the Established Church, to recover damages for having, as she alleged, slandered her character. The plaintiff was a widow, and had three children, and on her husband's death was obliged to support herself and them by her own exertions. She held the situation of matron to a servants' home in Dublin for many years, afterwards she got a school in connexion with the Kildare-street Society, and subsequently, in 1857, was appointed matron of the institution called "Dublin by Lamplight," and held that appointment for about a year and a half, or up to the month of May last year. The Rev. Mr. Carroll, the defendant, is the Rector of St. Bridget's parish, in this city, and Mr. Justice Crampton, who was a governor of the institution, and two committees, were principally employed in washing, &c., and there was a woman named Callaghan employed as laundress, to superintend them; and it was during one of the visits made by the committees that the words complained of were uttered. The committees, after some conversation with the matron, and considered the regulations in all their bearings, and came to the conclusion that this is a measure that should be approved and responded to by the seamen of England, as it has already met with the approval of the nation generally.

"When our conditions were first announced in these ports they appeared so liberal, and the annual retainer so large for inducing an obligation (which, in all probability, might never be exacted, or, if required, only for a short period), suspicion and mistrust arose; and it was not until satisfactory explanations had been given, and declarations made by responsible Ministers of the Crown, that we adopted the scheme with its conditions. These conditions may probably admit of amendment or qualification in some respects; but from frequent inquiries, we adopted the scheme when duly considered as a whole, and we think it ought to meet with the approval of *every* seaman. And we further declare that in practice, as regards the enrolment and the drill, there is nothing to complain of, but much to commend.

"As the realisation of the project must depend upon a response of volunteers in sufficient numbers to admit of organisation and classification, so as to place the younger and unmarried members in the first rank for service, and, above all, to avoid the necessity for impressment in future, we strongly recommend our brother seamen to consider the matter in the light that we have done, as earnest and thoughtful men, regardful of the welfare of themselves and families, to appreciate the advantages offered, and enrol themselves as volunteers under the promulgated conditions; and more particularly we would point out to those who are above 35 years of age, that the conditions are only extended to 40 years of age during the present year.

"Should the measure be disregarded, and the project, from neglect, apathy, or slight of the liberal inducements set forth, fail to attract sufficient numbers to enable the Government to dispense with impressment, the seamen of the nation will have themselves to blame, and will meet with no sympathy from the public when that evil befalls them, seeing that on occasion of sudden danger their services must be obtained for the defence of the country and protection of our commerce; no other class of men being competent to perform the duties required.

(Signatures of Members of the Naval Reserve and Seamen's Society.)

"William Gallen, Sunderland.
"Joseph Foster, Hartlepool.
"Alexander Sanderson, Seaham.
"John Mearen, North Shields.
"Charles Barker, Blyth.
"Joseph Storry, South Shields."

A Lady of the Annandale Border.—The laird was gone to Dumfries, much to our disappointment; but the lady came out, and, in her excess of kindness, had almost pulled Mr. Jardine off his horse; but they were obstinate, and said they were obliged to go to Kelhead but they delivered up Meg, John Allen to her, as she had no further use for him. I had never seen such a virago as Lady Bridekirk, not even among the oyster-women of Prestonpans. She was like a sergeant of foot in woman's clothes; or rather like an overgrown coachman of a quaker persuasion. On our peremptory refusal to alight, she darted into the house like a hogshead down a slope, and returned instantly with a pint bottle of brandy—a Scots pint, I mean—and a stray beer-glass, into which she filled almost a bumper. After a long grace said by Mr. Jardine—for it was his turn now, being the third brandy-bottle we had seen since we left Lochmaben—she emptied it to our healths, and made the gentlemen follow her example; she said she would spare me as I was so young, but ordered a maid to bring a gingerbread cake from the cupboard, a luncheon of which she put in my pocket. This lady was famous, even in the Annandale border, both at the bowl and in battle; she would drink a Scots pint of brandy with ease; and when the men grew obstreperous in their cups, she could either put them out of doors or to bed, as she found most convenient.—From the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

Invitation to Garibaldi to England.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—" Mr. Crauford, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., Mr. W. J. Ashurst, and Mr. John M'Adam, have been appointed a deputation to wait upon Garibaldi, to invite the illustrious general to visit this country. Mr. Crauford is member for Ayrshire, and brother-in-law to Signor Saffi, the colleague of Mazzini in the Roman triumvirate; Mr. Ashurst is the treasurer of the London Garibaldi Fund; while Mr. John M'Adam has been the most active man in raising the Glasgow Fund."

A Colliery on Fire.—For the purposes of ventilation a fire-lamp was placed two weeks ago in one of the levels of the Arthur pit of the Elgin Colliery, near Dunfermline. The position of the lamp being close to the burning coal. In attempting to extinguish the fiery mass much danger has been encountered, but fortunately no accident has hitherto occurred. The number of men thrown idle by the fire is considerable, but the whole have been employed, either at some other pit in the colliery, or in trying to put out the fire. It may be mentioned that the Burnside Pit, belonging to the Coltness Iron Company, which was inundated some time ago, is again in working condition.—*Scotsman.*

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The seamen of the North of England have just issued the following important address to their brother mariners, giving their reasons for supporting the Admiralty scheme of forming a naval reserve. It is as follows:—

"To the Mariners of the United Kingdom.

"The seamen of the north-east ports of England (from Hartlepool to Blyth inclusive), forming a great portion of the Royal Naval Reserve, the majority of which belong to the Seamen's Protection Society, announced at a meeting, 1,000 strong, consider it to be their duty to the present juncture to invite our brother seamen's attention to a recent measure, which, if accomplished, appears susceptible of important advantages to the nation generally, and to seamen and their families especially.

"Next to manifesting our loyalty to our Queen and respect for her gracious person, and our unanimous determination on all occasions to defend the dignity of her throne from injury or humiliation by whomsoever it may be assailed, we beg to draw the attention of our brother seamen to the enactment of a law, calculated to ensure our willing service on occasions when it has hitherto been the practice to enforce it by impressment.

"It is needless to detail the regulations of the Royal Naval Reserve Force; suffice it to say its object is to induce competent and reliable seamen to enter into an obligation to serve in their own seasons of imminent danger, by the payment of an annual retainer, and other advantages, including a pension in old age, and thus to substitute voluntary for constrained service on such occasions. Considering this to be a project fraught with important consequences, affecting the welfare of our wives and families, we have carefully considered its conditions, held repeated consultations, and asked for explanations on certain points, carefully discussed and considered the regulations in all their bearings, and came to the conclusion that this is a measure that should be approved and responded to by the seamen of England, as it has already met with the approval of the nation generally.

"When our conditions were first announced in these ports they appeared so liberal, and the annual retainer so large for inducing an obligation (which, in all probability, might never be exacted, or, if required, only for a short period), suspicion and mistrust arose; and it was not until satisfactory explanations had been given, and declarations made by responsible Ministers of the Crown, that we adopted the scheme with its conditions. These conditions may probably admit of amendment or qualification in some respects; but from frequent inquiries, we adopted the scheme when duly considered as a whole, and we think it ought to meet with the approval of *every* seaman. And we further declare that in practice, as regards the enrolment and the drill, there is nothing to complain of, but much to commend.

"As the realisation of the project must depend upon a response of volunteers in sufficient numbers to admit of organisation and classification, so as to place the younger and unmarried members in the first rank for service, and, above all, to avoid the necessity for impressment in future, we strongly recommend our brother seamen to consider the matter in the light that we have done, as earnest and thoughtful men, regardful of the welfare of themselves and families, to appreciate the advantages offered, and enrol themselves as volunteers under the promulgated conditions; and more particularly we would point out to those who are above 35 years of age, that the conditions are only extended to 40 years of age during the present year.

"Should the measure be disregarded, and the project, from neglect, apathy, or slight of the liberal inducements set forth, fail to attract sufficient numbers to enable the Government to dispense with impressment, the seamen of the nation will have themselves to blame, and will meet with no sympathy from the public when that evil befalls them, seeing that on occasion of sudden danger their services must be obtained for the defence of the country and protection of our commerce; no other class of men being competent to perform the duties required.

(Signatures of Members of the Naval Reserve and Seamen's Society.)

"William Gallen, Sunderland.
"Joseph Foster, Hartlepool.
"Alexander Sanderson, Seaham.
"John Mearen, North Shields.
"Charles Barker, Blyth.
"Joseph Storry, South Shields."

INDIA.

We take the following from the *Overland Bombay Times and Standard* of the above date:—

"We are afraid we are about to enter upon a period of great perplexity throughout India. Information has been received from Neemuch that the famine is eminent in the districts around it, and that the Durbars of Kotah, Dhar, and Bursee have refused, in self-defence, as we presume, to allow the transit of provisions across their frontiers. We understand that Neemuch has but fifteen days' food left and is in danger of being starved. Happily the transport train can carry grain in ten days from Doolia to the station, and we presume orders have already been issued to this effect. The Durbars we have named have offered to repay the advances received by their subjects for the supply of provisions under contract, but have resolutely refused to allow any grain to leave their territories. The policy is short-sighted and unworthy, but it would be hard to persuade the native mind that it was not justified by the seeming necessity of their circumstances.

"There is every appearance of the approach of a more than usually cold season in Bombay. It is now only the middle of November, and we shall see how we are we usually find it in the middle of December. The thermometer at daybreak, in a sheltered locality of the island, stood as low as 65 deg. The Baroda Railway works have been summarily suspended, and all the establishment dismissed. There are several human subjects as to the cause of this suspension, but nothing is known with certainty, and the Government guards its information with the most jealous care.

"We are glad to be able to report the arrival, on the 28th of October, of Messrs. Green's splendid ship Windsor Castle, under the command of our old friend Captain Pare, who has apparently determined that what we regret to learn is his last voyage shall eclipse all his previous ones. The good ship arrived at Cannanore on the 19th of October, after a passage of 76 days. She left Cannanore on the 21st, and, in defiance of the light winds on the coast, came to anchor in our harbour on the evening of Sunday, the 28th ult. Captain Pare has made an annual voyage to Bombay for the last 81 years, with but one exception, during which he was engaged in superintending the construction of the magnificent vessel the command of which he is about to resign on retiring from the sea. We entertain the highest respect for Captain Pare, and few men ever left our shores with more regrets than our old friend Captain Pare."

A Lady of the Annandale Border.—The laird was gone to Dumfries, much to our disappointment; but the lady came out, and, in her excess of kindness, had almost pulled Mr. Jardine off his horse; but they were obstinate, and said they were obliged to go to Kelhead but they delivered up Meg, John Allen to her, as she had no further use for him. I had never seen such a virago as Lady Bridekirk, not even among the oyster-women of Prestonpans. She was like a sergeant of foot in woman's clothes; or rather like an overgrown coachman of a quaker persuasion. On our peremptory refusal to alight, she darted into the house like a hogshead down a slope, and returned instantly with a pint bottle of brandy—a Scots pint, I mean—and a stray beer-glass, into which she filled almost a bumper. After a long grace said by Mr. Jardine—for it was his turn now, being the third brandy-bottle we had seen since we left Lochmaben—she emptied it to our healths, and made the gentlemen follow her example; she said she would spare me as I was so young, but ordered a maid to bring a gingerbread cake from the cupboard, a luncheon of which she put in my pocket. This lady was famous, even in the Annandale border, both at the bowl and in battle; she would drink a Scots pint of brandy with ease; and when the men grew obstreperous in their cups, she could either put them out of doors or to bed, as she found most convenient.—From the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

Invitation to Garibaldi to England.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—" Mr. Crauford, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., Mr. W. J. Ashurst, and Mr. John M'Adam, have been appointed a deputation to wait upon Garibaldi, to invite the illustrious general to visit this country. Mr. Crauford is member for Ayrshire, and brother-in-law to Signor Saffi, the colleague of Mazzini in the Roman triumvirate; Mr. Ashurst is the treasurer of the London Garibaldi Fund; while Mr. John M'Adam has been the most active man in raising the Glasgow Fund."

A Colliery on Fire.—For the purposes of ventilation a fire-lamp was placed two weeks ago in one of the levels of the Arthur pit of the Elgin Colliery, near Dunfermline. The position of the lamp being close to the burning coal. In attempting to extinguish the fiery mass much danger has been encountered, but fortunately no accident has hitherto occurred. The number of men thrown idle by the fire is considerable, but the whole have been employed, either at some other pit in the colliery, or in trying to put out the fire. It may be mentioned that the Burnside Pit, belonging to the Coltness Iron Company, which was inundated some time ago, is again in working condition.—*Scotsman.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Jardine v. Harvey.

This was an an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a sum of £470 on foot of a bill of exchange of 1st November, 1859, drawn by a Mr. Sheridan, at 15 months, endorsed to plaintiff, and accepted by the defendant. The plaintiff resides in Dundalk, county Down, and the defendant carries on business in Belfast, as a merchant, under the name of Harvey and Jamison. A separate defence was taken by the other defendant, Jamison, that there had been no acceptance of the bill.

The case having been entered upon somewhat at length, a verdict was directed for the plaintiff on the following legal grounds:—That inasmuch as the evidence showed that the acceptance by Harvey, in the name of the firm Harvey and Jamison, was unauthorised as against Jamison, therefore that as against the drawer of the bill it was not the acceptance of Jamison. It lay upon the plaintiff affirmatively to prove that he took the bill for value, and without notice of the aforesaid circumstances.

The Chief Baron ruled that the burden of proving that the plaintiff took with notice or without value lay with defendant.

Mr. Falkiner objected.

His Lordship took the objection, and respited execution until the point raised by Mr. Falkiner should be decided.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Hamill. Counsel for defendant—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Falkiner.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kestings and a Special Jury.)

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Jeremiah and Patrick Kelly v. Mary Kelly.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court, at half-past ten o'clock.

Dr. Kinsella was examined—He deposed to having attended the deceased on two occasions before his death in a professional capacity; he appeared to be quite clear in his ideas on these occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne—I did not see him on Friday.

To the Court—The disease under which he laboured was calculated to impair his mental capacity; I think from the last time I saw him on Thursday it would take about twelve hours to destroy it; I saw him on Saturday; but was then fast approaching dissolution.

Edmond Kelly was next examined—I am son of Jeremiah Kelly; I recollect being in the house of the deceased on the 12th Inst.; my brother John and his sister Mary were present; I went up to Martin Kelly, the deceased, and asked him how he was; he said "Middling;" Miss Kelly had remarked to me previously that she wished Dr. Kinsella to see him; she also said that in a previous conversation the deceased had said he engaged to some priest in Kilkenny if she told him that she was going to Kilkenny, I would bring whatever priest he wished; she did not mention any particular priest; I told the deceased that I was going for Dr. Kinsella, and that he had better allow me to bring some priest—that I would bring him any priest he liked; he replied that if I brought priest and doctor at the same time, they would say he was off; I told him the people would not know where they were going, and he replied what was it that inquisitive people would not find out; he then said, "Is Father Connolly at the Black Church?" when I told him his name; I said, "is it Father Connolly?" he said, "Yes;" I then went down and told Mary Kelly he wished to see Father Connolly; she seemed to be pleased, and that there was no better man; I recollect Dr. Kinsella coming to the house on Friday last; I was present when Father Connolly came up stairs with the deceased before the doctor arrived; I was on the lobby when Dr. Kinsella was in the room; I saw the deceased handing £1 to him; my father's house was about a quar